The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,136.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.
For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
—— including postage	,, 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
—— including postage	,, 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion .... Rs. 5 0

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 7 As. per line.

Second Ditto .... 4 ,, ,,

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In the Native languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Penang," 800 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, at noon.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leave Bombay	2	Leave Colombo	11
,, Carwar	4	,, Galle	12
,, Mangalore	5	,, Negapatam	14
,, Cannanore	6	,, Madras	16
,, Calicut	6	,, Coconada	18
,, Beypore	7	,, Vizagapatam	20
,, Cochin	8	,, Bimlipatam	20
,, Tuticorin	10	Arrives Calcutta	23

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Jan.	Jan.	Down.	Jan	Feb.
Leave Bombay	11	& 25	Leave Bussorah	29	& 12
,, Kurrachee	15	29	,, Fao	29	12
,, Guadur	16	30	,, Bushire	31	14
		Feb.		Feb.	
,, Muscat	19	2	,, Linga	2	16
,, Bunder Abbas	21	4	,, Bunder Abbas	4	18
,, Linga	22	5	,, Muscat	6	20
,, Bushire	25	8	,, Guadur	8	22
,, Fao	26	9	,, Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	27	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

The Steam-ship "Abyssinia," 1,200 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 26th January, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas. Rs.	A.	Dhurumtur. Rs.	A.	Oorun. Rs.	A.	Oolwa. Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	,, 3 8	,, 4 0
Deck	,, 1 8	,, 2 0
Horses	,, 4 0	,, 5 0
Carriages	,, 4 0	,, 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTILALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur,

or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Rutnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.

Rampart Row.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail about the end of this month.

THE Ship "Daniel Rankin," 1,048 tons Register, Captain Hartnell, having capital accommodation for passengers, will be despatched as above. For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Anazi," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents of Ship "Anazi."

Bombay, 12th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "City of Madras," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W NICOL & Co.
Agents of Ship "City of Madras."

Bombay, 13th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "City of Brussels," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "City of Brussels."

Bombay, 18th January 1869.

FOR SALE, on Board the Ship "Arctic," superfine Swedish Steel Iron, in bars of different sizes, about ten tons in weight. For price, &c., apply to

PALLONJEE FRAMJEE DUBASH,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 22nd January 1869.

TO SPORTSMEN.

	Rs.	a.
A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges	Rs. 750	0
A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings	600	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

S. MAW & SON,

Manufacturers of

SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,

INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &C., &C.,

And dealers in all kinds of

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

and

APOTHECARIES' WARES,

11 & 12 ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

Illustrated Catalogues forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

INDIAN ARMY LISTS

FOR OCTOBER.

	Rs.	a.
Bombay Army List, corrected to 1st October	Rs. 3	4
Madras Army List, ditto.	5	0
Bengal Army List, ditto.	6	0

☞ In Bombay, Rs. 3, 4½, and 5½, respectively.

ENGLISH ARMY AND NAVY LISTS FOR OCT.

	Rs.	a.
October Official Royal Monthly Army List will be received about 4th Nov. Orders now Registered	Rs. 1	8
October Hart's Quarterly Ditto.	8	0
October Quarterly Navy List. Ditto.	2	4

☞ Postages to any part of India included.

In Bombay, Rs. 1¾, 7½, and 2, respectively.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 14th October 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25.
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,220 Tons, Captain E. P. H. Thompson, will be despatched on the 25th January.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. "Sunda," 1682 Tons, 300 H. P., will leave for Hongkong on 27th instant, calling at Galle and Singapore.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 23rd January 1869.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000, divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 500 each. First issue 10,000 shares of Rs. 500 each=Rs. 50,00,000. Reserved issue 10,000 shares of Rs. 500 each.

DIRECTORS.

A. J. MACDONALD, Esq. (of Sir Charles Forbes & Co.).
HENRY MAXWELL, Esq. (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.).
HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq., (of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.).
G. F. HENRY, Esq., Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.

SECOND REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit to the proprietary the audited accounts for the half-year ended 31st December last.

The period was marked by the very low value of money which prevailed till the 18th November, when the rate of interest on short loans secured by Government Promissory Notes was raised from 4 to 5 per cent. It has since been increased on two separate occasions to 6 and 7 per cent., and it now remains at the latter.

The operations of the Branches, as a whole, have not been a source of direct profit to the Bank. Nearly all last year's Cotton crop was shipped before the monsoon, and, with increased facilities for bringing produce to market, the Directors must anticipate that in ordinary seasons the remunerative business of the Branches will be compressed within the first six months of the year.

The Balance-sheet shows a net profit of Rs. 1,39,320-6-9, and out of this sum the Directors, in virtue of Section No. 113 of the Articles of Association have declared an ad-interim dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum. This will absorb Rs. 1,25,000; and leave a balance of Rs. 14,320-6-9 to be carried forward.

During the six months three small bills held by the Bank have not been regularly met. One has been arranged with a loss of Rs. 1,800; and the two others, involving together only Rs. 8,188-10-2, are still unadjusted, but as security has been obtained, the Directors await its realization.

The overdrafts on floating accounts, with two small exceptions amounting to Rs. 4-8-1, are covered by Government securities or other securities lodged for safe custody.

The first issue of capital has been paid in full. The Liquidator of the old Bank of Bombay anticipates that in the course of a few months he will be in a position to distribute that amount of return capital which will render it incumbent on the Directors to make the reserved issue of 10,000 shares.

After some correspondence with Government, the Draft Act for incorporating and regulating the Bank has been transmitted by the Local Government to the Supreme Government and to the Secretary of State. When it shall have been sanctioned by Government it will be the Directors' duty to submit it for the approval of the shareholders.

The gentleman nominated by Government to act as Government Auditor of the accounts of the Bank continues to act in that capacity.

The report of the auditors is subjoined for the information of the shareholders.

By order of the Board,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th January 1869.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS,

FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1868.

We have, in the course of our audit of the Bank's Accounts, compared the Register of Securities with the Securities themselves, held both for safe custody and as security for advances, and found them to agree; we have counted the cash in the usual way, examined the Bills discounted, and visited the godowns in which is stored the merchandise on which advances have been made.

We have also checked the accuracy with which the accounts showing the transactions of the Branches have been incorporated with Head Office items in the Bank's complete Balance-sheet.

We are fully satisfied as to the character of the business done, and of the securities advanced on, and that the statement issued to the public is a faithful representation of the position of the Bank's affairs.

In connection with this we may remark that the amount of Past Due Bills is very trifling, the probable loss on which is fully provided for in Profit and Loss Account.

(Signed) JAMES RANKEN, } Auditors of the New Bank
,, JOHN L. SCOTT, } of Bombay, Limited.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS ON 31ST DECEMBER 1868.

DR.		Rs. a. p.
To Capital—10,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, paid-up.		50,00,000 0 0
,, Bank Post Bills Outstanding		10,25,663 3 3
,, Current Deposits at Head Office and Branches.		2,08,98,137 1 7
,, Fixed do. do. do.		13,40,079 15 8
,, Government Deposits—Treasury General Balance		at debit
,, Other liabilities		2,13,168 14 1
,, Reserve		3,616 2 8
,, Balance of Profit and Loss Account		1,39,320 6 9
		Rs. 2,86,19,985 12 0

CR.		Rs. a. p.
By Fixed Loans on Government Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals		9,89,649 5 0
,, Cash Credits on Government Securities		38,57,021 15 6
,, Overdrafts		1,461 13 11
,, Bills discounted and purchased		38,79,284 12 8
,, Balances with Correspondents		10,42,478 3 5
,, Freehold premises situated in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and Furniture therein—at cost price	4,50,000 0 0	
,, Do. at Oomrawattee at cost price	5,600 0 0	
,, Furniture at the different Branches at cost price	9,181 8 0	
		4,64,781 8 0
,, Stamps		5,690 10 0
,, Preliminary Expenses		11,700 0 0
,, Stationery—value on hand		10,000 0 0
,, Government Securities at cost price		11,82,267 5 3
,, Adjusting Account—being interest due the Bank to date on Fixed Loans, Cash Credits, by Government and on Government Securities; and amount due by Government for conducting Public Debt Office, Treasury, and Savings Bank; less rebate of Interest, Exchange, &c.		47,881 9 9
,, Cash and Currency Notes and Bullion at Head Office and Branches		1,71,27,768 8 6
		Rs. 2,86,19,985 12 0

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ON 31ST DEC. 1868.

DR.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Salaries at Head Office	73,978 9 6	
,, Auditors' Fees	1,000 0 0	
,, Directors' Fees	7,965 0 0	
,, Rent and Taxes	8,283 3 6	
,, Miscellaneous Charges	6,245 5 1	
		97,472 2 1
,, Salaries at Branches...35,458 13 5 Less received from Liquidator Bank of Bombay 4,605 0 0	30,853 13 5	
,, Other Charges at Branches	15,055 11 7	
		45,909 9 0
,, Interest paid at Head Office and Branches		34,755 6 7
,, Amount of Stationery used		6,202 4 10
,, Amount of Loss on dishonoured Bill		1,800 0 0
,, Net Profit to 31st December		1,39,320 6 9
		Rs. 3,25,459 13 3

CR.			Rs a. p.
By interest received at Head Office and Branches			1,09,449 15 11
,, Exchange	do.	do.	91,046 6 3
,, Commission	do.	do.	24,254 11 3
,, Discount	do.	do.	14,857 3 0
,, Profit on Government Securities sold			43,019 10 0
,, Interest on Government Securities			42,831 14 10
			Rs. 3,25,459 13 3

Bombay, 31st December 1868.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1868.

DR.	Rs. a. p.
To Dividend for period ending 30th June 1868	1,15,000 0 0
,, Reserved Fund	3,616 2 8
,, Interim Dividend at 5 per cent. per annum for half year ending 31st Dec. 1868	1,25,000 0 0
,, Balance carried forward	14,320 6 9
	Rs. 2,57,936 9 5

CR.	Rs. a. p.
By Balance of this Account on 30th June 1868	1,18,616 2 8
,, Net Profit for half year ending 31st Dec.	1,39,320 6 9
	Rs. 2,57,936 9 5

E. & O. E.

JAMES RANKEN, } Auditors.
JOHN L. SCOTT, }
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.
ROBERT CLARK, Chief Accountant.
A. J. MACDONALD, }
GEORGE F. HENRY, } Directors.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, }
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY. }

ARRIVAL of SIXTY best ARAB HORSES.—SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs most respectfully for an inspection of the 6th batch of best Arab Horses, amongst which are some that are rarely to be seen in India, consisting of good Chargers, Racers, and Hunters. Some Grey Pairs can also be got from this batch.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 25th January 1869.

HORSES for AUCTION.—The various Horses advertised in Saturday's paper will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, This Day, at the Byculla Commission Stable, at half-past 3 o'clock P.M.

25th January 1869. ALLI ABDOOLLA.

RACE HORSES.—The property of the Templars. Ch. Waler Gel. Dirk Hatteraick, 7 years old, 16-1, quiet, sound, and very powerful. Won Winning Handicap, Madras, 1869, 2 miles. Time 1 x 1—55 x 2—53 x 3—48—easy. The fastest race ever run at Madras.

G. Arab H. Volunteer, 5 years old, 14-3½, very handsome, high caste, and powerful. Won Madras Derby, and two other Races, and ran 3 good seconds in fair time.

B. Waler Gel. Knight Templar, 9 years old, 15-1½, sound, quiet, winner of many Races, good hack, good trotter in Harness.

For price and particulars apply to

J. HUNTER BLAIR, C. S., Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLEARANCE SALE of TREACHER & Co.'s SURPLUS and SOILED STOCK.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION (without reserve) on Tuesday next, the 26th instant, and following days, at TREACHER & Co.'s Fort Premises, a large quantity of MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, reserved from the recent transfer of the Company's (Fort) business to their new premises, opposite; consisting of

Bagatelle Tables, new and in complete condition.	Flower Vases.
Albums, in Morocco and Russia.	Billiard Tables, Miniature.
Soaps, fancy and household.	Real Meerschaum Pipes.
Lamps, of various descriptions.	Europe Provisions of all kinds.
Fancy Work Boxes.	Fancy Desks.
Port Wine, fine old.	Fancy Goods and Articles of Vertu.
Beer, Aitkins', Tennent's, and Worthington's, a large quantity.	Brandy, Jeucquoul Freres' Stout Porter, by Barclay & Perkins, Guinness, and Tennent.
Bird Cages.	Courier Bags.
Shower Baths.	Coffee Pots.
Table Mats.	Butter Coolers.
Sarsaparilla.	Cigar Cases.
Collodions, Positive and Negative, by Thomas Ponting, and others.	Clocks.
	Glass Cupboards and Show Cases.

Cutler's Claret, Blue Capsule.
Cutler's Claret, Yellow Capsule.
Cutler's Claret, Yellow Capsule.
Cutler's Nonpareil Champagne.

And a large variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Bombay, 23rd Jonuary, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

MR. J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SHERRY.

By direct Importation from Xeres.

Mr. N. has the pleasure to recommend a new consignment of his

SHERRY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Pale, dry, rich flavoured and fine aroma, an excellent Dinner Wine.

Each bottle bears Mr. N.'s Brand in Red Seal at Rs. 24 per dozen—Nett Cash. J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

Just received Overland, direct from Vienna, a large and varied assortment of real

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

beautifully carved, with elegant designs.

Plain Meerschaum Bowls and Fancy do. do. in case, with Cherry-wood Stem. J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM and AMBER CHEROOT HOLDERS, in great variety.

J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO.

Thos. Bears' Smoking Mixture.
Do. Imperial.
Do. Latakia.
Do. Bird's Eye.
Do. Oronoko.
Wills' best Bristol Bird's Eye.
Honeydew Cavendish.

J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS.

Just received a fresh consignment of real Manilla Cigars and Cheroots,—excellent brand.

Havanna Cigars at Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per 100.
Cigarettes ,, 6 per 100.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,

Manufactured expressly for Mr. Neuberg, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Pondicherry Cheroots, made under the superintendence of the principal supplier at Pondicherry.

Coconada Burma-shaped Cheroots.

Babington Coconada.

J. NEUBERG.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 52 of 1866.

Ramnarayen Dyaram, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Middle Bhoywada, in the Island of Bombay, and Girdhurlall Sewnarayen, Hindoo, residing also at Middle Bhoywada, in Bombay aforesaid... } Plaintiffs.

vs.

Saloobai, Widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Bhyroo Bhowanee, late of Bombay aforesaid, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, residing in Second Carpenter Street, in Bombay aforesaid, Juggonnath Bhyroo and Luxumon Bhyroo, Hindoo, residing at Second Carpenter Street aforesaid } Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 6th day of April 1867, the following immoveable property will be sold in two lots by Public Auction before Charles E. Fox, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in Court House, on Wednesday the 17th day of February next, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Ramnarayel Dyaram, Girdhurlal Sewnarayen, deceased, Saloobai, Juggonatr Bhyroo and Luxumon Bhyroo, or any of them, in all that piece on parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, on the eastern side of Second Carpenter Street, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-five square yards (be the same a little more or less), assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1908 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 15, bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the property of Shaik Mahomed Ibrahim, on or towards the south by the house of Gunput Pandoorung, on or towards the east by a passage running between (and appertaining in common to) the premises comprised in this lot, and the property of Ramchunder Luxumonjee, and on or towards the west by Second Carpenter Street, and which premises are at present occupied by the abovenamed Saloobai, Juggonath Bhyroo and Luxumon Bhyroo, and by the tenants of the Receiver appointed in this Suit, and were formerly occupied by the abovenamed Saloobai, Juggonath Bhyroo and Luxumon Bhyroo.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of Ramnarayen Dyaram, Girdhurla Sewnarayen, deceased, Saloobai, Juggonnath Bhyroo and Luxumon Bhyroo, or any of them, in all that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing on Fazundary ground, situate in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, on the southern side of Nowrojee Hill Second Row (otherwise known as Nowrojee Hill), without the Fort, containing by admeasurement three hundred seventy-three and six-ninth square yards (be the same a little more or less), assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 51, bounded as follows :—On or towards the north by Nowrojee Hill Second Row, on or towards the south by the houses of Poondlic Calloe, on or towards the east by the house of Dhanee Caleen, widow of Bapoo Khundoo, and on or towards the west by a public passage, which premises are at present vacant but were lately occupied by the abovenamed Saloobai, Juggonath Bhyroo and Luxumon Bhyroo or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court, and at the Office of Mr. Cleary, Solicitor for the said plaintiffs, No. 3 Rampart Row, Fort.—Dated this 11th day of January 1869.

CHALES E. FOX, Commissioner.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO LIBRARIES.

STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY TO BE SOLD AT ENGLISH PRICES FOR CASH.

	Rs.	a.
Bancroft's (G.) History of the United States, from the Discovery of the American Continent to the Declaration of Independence. 7 vols. fcap. 8vo, cloth	Rs. 8	12
Bacon (Lord), Personal History of, from unpublished papers, by W. Hepworth Dixon. 8vo, cloth	6	0
Bunsen's Outlines of the Philosophy of Universal History. 2 vols. 8vo, cloth	12	8
Burke's (Edmund) Life and Times, by Thomas Macknight. 3 vols. 8vo, cloth	21	0
Carlyle's Frederick the Great. 6 vols., octavo	60	0
D'Arblay's (Madame, Miss Burney) Diary and Letters, edited by her niece. 7 vols. 12mo	10	8
D'Aubigne's (Dr. Merle) History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century. Complete in 5 vols., post 8vo	8	8
Dyer's (T. H.) History of Modern Europe, from the Fall of Constantinople in 1453 to the close of the Crimean War in 1857. Vols. III. and IV. 8vo, cloth	15	0
Foss's (Edward, F.S.A.) Judges of England, with Sketches of their Lives, and notices connected with the Court at Westminster, from the time of the Conquest. 4 vols. 8vo, cloth	24	0
Guizot's (F.) Memoirs of a Minister of State from the year 1840. 8vo, cloth	7	0
Hume and Smollett's History of England, 11 vols. Post 8vo	19	4
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Mahon's (Lord) History of England, from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles (1713-1783). 7 vols. 8vo, cloth. Library edition	48	0
Michaud's History of the Crusades, translated from the French, by W. Robson. 3 vols. fcp., cloth	7	8
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—— Correspondence with Korner, comprising anecdotes of Goethe, Schlegel, Wieland, &c. 3 vols., crown 8vo, cloth	10	8
Smyth's (William, Professor of Modern History, Cambridge University) Lectures on Modern History from the irruption of the Northern Nations to the close of the American Revolution. 2 vols. 8vo, cloth	6	8
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Thiers's (A.) History of the French Revolution. 3 vols., post 8vo, cloth	12	8
Walpole's (Horace) Journal of the Reign of King George III, from 1771 to 1783, edited by Dr. Doran. 2 vols. 8vo, cloth	20	0
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—— Speeches in Parliament. 2 vols 8vo	20	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PUNCH'S POCKET BOOK, 1869. Rs. 1-12.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—A Sale of returned Abyssinian Stores, such as Mill Stones Grinding Box Carts, Pumps, Scales, Brass Lotahs, Tools, &c., &c., will be held at the Commissariat Depot, Colaba, near the Causeway, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY next, 25th and 27th instant.

Terms—Cash ; the Lots to be removed forthwith.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Bombay, 23rd January 1869.

PEACHES from the HILLS—fresh batch received on Saturday—in baskets of 200, more or less. Price, cash, Rs. 3 per basket. Apply to

23rd January 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WANTED, an experienced Accountant, who has been used to Statistics and Accounts connected with a Railway, apply personally To-morrow, Tuesday, at Pallonjee's Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, at 4 P.M. Only those who have first rate Testimonials and who have been used to above work need apply.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, from 1st February, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO BE LET, two commodious Bungalows on the Bandora Hill, with Out-houses, Stables, &c., (formerly the Property of J. O. Ibbs, Esq., of the Indian Navy), commanding a desirable and an excellent view and open sea-breeze. For rent and particulars apply to C. & J. HORMUSJEE, at their Office, under the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, in Apollo Street.,

Bombay, 14th January 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

(BOMBAY BRANCH.)

BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

OFFICES AND SAMPLE ROOM—Elphinstone Circle.

(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS—MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

CALCUTTA	Belatee Bungalow.
LONDON	George Street, Mansion House.
PARIS	Rue de Bonde.
WINE DISTRICTS	Coblentz.
	Moselle.
	Frankfort O. M.
	Epernay.
	Rheims.
	Bordeaux.
	Cognac.
CHINA	Hongkong.
	Shanghai.
MANILLA	Strada Philipinas.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange, any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity, sample bottles may be had and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

THE TRADE.—We shall be happy to supply the Trade on the most liberal terms. Our English quotations are especially directed to local and up-country dealers interested in the Wine Trade. Our stocks here are large and we shall at all times be prepared to supply any quantity at a short notice.

* The brands marked with an asterisk (*) are daily expected.

SHERRIES

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerex. The following are the Brands we have always on hand :—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	Cash.
15 0	X		Sound ordinary Wine .... Rs.	13 0
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Same quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C		Red—A pale rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine, possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine.	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4		White—Vine de Pasto—a Wine well known at all the best Westend Clubs in London : a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
32 0			Amontillado, very pale delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado ; very old	30 0
35 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
			Brown and Golden Sherries of the same quality as those marked A, B, C, and 1 and 2, also in stock at the same rates	

MARSALA.

Credit.		Cash.
*16 0	No. 1, Old Marsala, from one of the finest districts in Sicily. A nice Luncheon or Dinner Wine, very wholesome	14 0
*18 0	No. 2, Ditto, ditto. This is also the produce of one of the best districts in Sicily, it has quite the East India character, having had a voyage to India and home again and re-shipped to Bombay.	16 8

N.B.—We have just received a batch of this pure wine and recommend it strongly.

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the produce of the Upper Douro District.

Credit.		Cash.
*18 0	One Grape, full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	Two Grapes, a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	Three Grapes, a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0
*32 0	White Port, the produce of the White Grape, it is delicate and mellow	28 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit.		Cash.
30 0	Corden Blue—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup	28 0
*30 0	Ditto, ditto, Copper Capsule, similar	28 0
*38 0	Creme de Bousy— double anchor	34 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body, and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
*39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a Pale straw colored, good bouquet and very mellow and dry	35 0
41 0	Silver Neck with* (star)—a pale elegant Wine from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
41 0	Gold Neck, with* (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very luscious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuyee's of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne and Co., Rheims, same Cuyee as above, but not so dry	40 0

* DOUBLE MAGNUM.—In cases of 4 bottles equal to 16 ordinary quarts at Rs. 60 per case—Cash, good delivery.

* SINGLE MAGNUM (double bottle).—In cases of 6 bottles, equal to 1 doz. quarts, at Rs. 42 per case, good delivery. Specially selected from a good Cuyee suitable for Clubs and Messes.

* HALF-PINTS.—The size is well adapted for invalids, or for use on board the P. and O. Steamers.

PINTS.—Most of the above Wines are to be had in Pints at a small advance on the cost of a case of 24 pints (equal to 1 doz. quarts).

N.B.—Our quotations to the Trade may be had on application.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
34 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
42 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS

Credit.		Cash.
34 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended .... Rs.	32 0
*45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

It will be observed that our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns.

STILL HOCKS.

Credit.				Cash.
20 0	Laubenheim Vintage		1862	Rs. 18 0
23 0	Bodenthal	ditto	1862	20 8
23 8	Geisenheim	ditto	1862	21 0
25 0	Ostrich,	ditto	1862	22 0
*29 0	Nierstein,	ditto	1862	26 0
*36 0	Scharlachberg	ditto	1862	32 0
24 0	Erbach	ditto	1865	21 0

Rudesheimer, Johnanisberger, and Steinberger, also in stock of select vintages. Rs. 28, 34, and 36 respectively, cash.

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux houses where we have always a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines.

Credit		Cash.
13 0	Good Bordeaux	12 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
*20 0	Batailley	18 0
*20 0	Beycheville	18 0
*34 0	Chateau Lafite	28 0
*22 0	Chateau La Rose	20 0
*30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
*34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDY.

We have always a reserve of two hundred and fifty to three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling. This enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
*24 0	Brandy, Gold, good ordinary	21 0
29 0	Ditto, ditto Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	+Green Vine Leaf Brandy	29 0
34 0	Brandy, old (2 stars)	30 0
*40 0	Ditto, Liqueur	36 0
	*Ditto, Exshaw's, No. 1	
	*Preston's Brandy	

We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a moderately priced and fine Brandy, Rs. 29—Cash.

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

Credit.		Cash.
22 0	Jamaica, Old Pineapple	20 0
*20 0	Old Tom, or Cordial Gin	18 0
*22 0	Genuine Hollands Gin	20 0
*20 0	Whiskey, Glenlivat, Highland	18 0
*22 0	Whiskey Irish LL	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
21 0	Ditto, ditto, superior	18 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	16 0
*21 0	Ginger Brandy	18 0
*21 0	Milk Punch	18 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Credit.		Cash.
40 0	Curaçoa Noyeau, &c	35 0
40 0	Maraschino de Zara	37 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

Credit.		Cash.
32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curaçoa, Vanille, Chatreuse, Janui Rose, Raspail......per doz. assorted	28 0

N. B.—Our quotations for Madeira, Bucellas, Syracuse, Still Moselle, Sauterne, and Wines in Wood will appear in a future issue.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

(BOMBAY BRANCH.)

The Wines marked with an Asterisk (*) in our Advertisement are daily expected. Further shipments of a general assortment of Wines, including Wines in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks, Double Magnums and Single Magnums of Champagne, &c., have been advised as under :—

"PRINCE OSCAR."
"KHORASAN."
"MERWANJEE FRAMJEE."
"BENVOIRLICH."
"ROBINSON CRUSOE."
"BRITISH MONARCH."
"CITY OF MADRAS."
"CYCLONE."
"MELROSE."
"DILBHUR."
"FERDINAND MINNIE."

N.B.—As the shipments come forward they will be duly announced.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following Terms :—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s. .... per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s. .... ,,
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s. .... ,,
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s. .... ,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s. .... ,,
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s. ,,
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s. .... ,,
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s. .... ,,
BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s. .... ,,

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.
Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations—See separate circular.

TERMS TO MESSES.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815 and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES } Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE } Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars. Agencies—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of Messes, General Merchants, and European Residents of Western India, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Our business in Europe has for upwards of FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and, being importers on the London and Bordeaux markets, we are in the best position to meet the requirements of the Indian public.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate :—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted : these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences ; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	...	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do	,, 25	,, 14
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do	,, 22	,, 12
,, 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do	,, 18-8,	,, 10-8
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do	,, 17	,, 10
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule	do	,, 15-8,	,, 9
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do	,, 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do	,, 22	

Very choice Burgundies—Red and White.

		Qts.
Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	,, 26
Macon,	ditto	,, 21
Chablis,	ditto	,, 22

The finest Dry Champagnes that can be shipped.

		Qts.	Pts.
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Fine Sparkling Silver Foil	ditto	,, 32	,, 17-8
Good Sparkling,	ditto ditto	,, 27	,, 14-8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

	Qts.	Pts.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19-8
Muscatel Sparkling Hock or Moselle Silver foil	,, 32	,, 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34	...
,, ,, Braunberger, do.	,, 25	...
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,, 42	...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	...
,, ,, Rudesheimer, do.	,, 26	...
,, ,, Hocheimer, do.	,, 23	...

Specially selected SHERRIES for tropical consumption.

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	,, 28 0
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	,, 22 0
do. No. 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry	,, 22 0
do. ,, 1, Brown Seal, pale and dry	,, 22 0
do. ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18 0
do. ,, 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	,, 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	,, 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	,, 33 8

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold Seal, an Invalid's Wine full and fruity	Rs. 30 0	
1st quality, Black seal—Dessert Wine mature	,, 24 8	14-8
2nd ,, Red seal—a good second quality Wine	,, 18 9	

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been imitated

Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1—Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest : cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	,, 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	,, 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows :—To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase ; three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount ; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months ; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection. Merchants and Traders buying over 30 dozen at one time for resale, can learn terms on application at our Office in Dean Lane.

IN addition to our own exclusive business we have been entrusted with the sale of

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

And we are empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our Offices.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

MAGNUMS OR DOUBLE BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE.—Orders from Messes and large Consumers of finest Dry Champagne are solicited for the above.

Our first parcel, prepared under the immediate superintendence of our Mr. Palmer in Champagne in September last, and daily expected to arrive here by Ship "Anazi," is strongly recommended to large Consumers of this most refreshing Wine. Price for 1 doz. case Rs. 74

1st December 1868. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICES.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

Situate at the Junction of the

BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favorable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations, and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. COLLIER, published by LONGMAN and Co. :—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes ; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom ; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diligent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

NOTICES.

STOP! STOP!!

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS

OF

STEVENS' CIRCUS

ON THE ESPLANADE.

A GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE

ON SATURDAY NEXT,

Commencing at 4 P.M. ; Doors open at 3, for

FAMILIES and SCHOOLS.

Children—half price.

IMMENSE BILL FOR TO-NIGHT,

MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY.

SEE THE STAR RIDER—MADAME LEON.

WONDER AT THE

INFANT PRODIGIES,

AGED RESPECTIVELY 10 AND 8 YEARS,

THE GUM ELASTIC MAN,

will delight and surprise all beholders.

THE NEW CLOWN AND SHAKSPEARIAN JESTER,

DAN RICE,

will "speak a piece" if prompted promptly.

THE OLD FAVOURITE,

H. P. STEVENS,

as

THE FIRE KING.

FRIDAY, 29TH JANUARY,

will be set apart for

NATIVE LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

	Rupees
Private Boxes (seating five)	Rupees 20
Reserved Seats	,, 5
First Class	,, 4
Second ,,	,, 2
Third ,,	,, 1

Tickets may be obtained at the following well-known Establishments :—Treacher & Co.'s ; Soundy & Co.'s ; Oriental Exchange ; Divan Exchange ; and Ragoo Shamjee's.

For Particulars see Bills of the day.

DAN RICE, Manager.

SACRED CONCERT.

PATRONS.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K. C. S. I.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, G. C. B., K. C. S. I.

COMMODORE SIR LEOPOLD HEATH, K.C.B.

STEWARDS.

HON'BLE B. H. ELLIS, C.S.
,, L. H. BAYLEY.
,, A. BROWN.
,, COL. W. F. MARRIOTT, C.S.I.
COL. H. D'O. TORRENS, C.B.
REV. W. MAULE.
G. S. V. FITZGERALD, ESQ.
A. R. SCOBLE, ESQ.
PERCY LEITH, ESQ.
H. E. ASTLEY, ESQ.

THE CONCERT will take place in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, February 3rd, at 9 o'clock P.M. The proceeds will be devoted to the Cathedral, Colaba, and Scotch Choirs.

PRICES OF TICKETS.

Front Blocks......... Rs. 10 | Side Blocks......... Rs. 5

NOTICE.

Ladies and Gentlemen who purpose being present are requested to send their names and addresses on or before Tuesday next, to either of the abovenamed Stewards, or to either of the following Gentlemen forming the Committee :—Rev. W. Maule, Hon. A. Brown, W. Paris, Lieut. Beaumont, T. F. Punnett, R. B. Duncan, M. Mull.

NOTICE.—Mr. Frank George Jefferson is authorized to sign our Firm.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 13th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Mr. Robert Beadle is authorized to sign our firm per procuration from this date.

Broach, 20th January 1869. DRENNAN & Co.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Sale of Work.—Children's Clothes, Cushion, Antimacassars, Toys, &c., &c., in behalf of Female Education, at the Money Institution, facing the Esplanade on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 26th and 27th, from 10 o'clock A.M. to 6 o'clock P.M. each day.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to MR. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

THE UNIVERSAL BANK and FINANCIAL CORPORATION (Limited).—Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Registered Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Corporation No. 40 Meadow Street, Fort, on Monday, the 25th January 1869 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

1st.—To grant the resignation of Mr. Govind Balcrustna, the Liquidator.

2nd.—To receive and adopt the Final Account of the Liquidators.

3rd.—To pass a Resolution for the deposit of Account Books and the amount of unclaimed Dividends and other charges.

4th.—To resolve that the Company is finally wound up.

NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD, Liquidator.

Bombay, 21st December 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M. on Monday the 25th instant from parties willing to undertake the following works :—

Constructing stone platform round Wells Nos. 3 and 4 on the Esplanade.

Ditto ditto round Wells Nos. 35 and 78 on ditto.

Enlarging the Necessary in No. 3 Yard in the House of Correction.

The Plans and Specifications of the works, together with sample Stones, can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during office hours.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 20th January 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders will be received for lighting certain Streets in the Town with Kerosine Oil.

The lights to be kept burning from a quarter of an hour before Sunset till three quarters of an hour before Sunrise, every night, except on Moonlight nights.

The tenders should be at a monthly rate per light, which rate should include lighting, extinguishing, cleaning, and maintenance.

Sample lamps for the purpose of trial may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

The names of the Streets proposed to be lighted, and the number of lights in each Street, and any other information relating to this contract, may be procured at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Tenders are to be made on printed form, which can be had on application to this office.

Tenders should be sent in to the Municipal Commissioner by the 31st instant.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House,
8th January 1869.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.—NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—With reference to the Advertisement for lighting certain Streets in the Town with Kerosine Oil, dated the 8th January 1869, it is hereby announced that the time for sending in Tenders has been extended from the 20th up to the 31st January 1869 ; and that sample lamps for the purpose of trial may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. THWAITES, Engineer in Charge,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo Street, Fort,
16th January 1869.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE to Shipowners, Commanders, Contractors, Up-country Dealers, and the Public.—The Company which has to a great extent supplied the want of the Mercantile Community of Bombay for Dock accommodation and the means of repairing Wooden and Iron Vessels, Steamers, and Machinery of all kinds, and which has hitherto received support from the Local Shipping and other Companies, is prepared to undertake on moderate terms all sorts of Ship Work, Caulking, Coppering, making Boats, Masts, Yards, &c.

The Foundry and Workshop Departments being under the management of an experienced European Moulder, orders for all description of Castings, Blacksmith, and Boiler-maker's work are executed with despatch and to the entire satisfaction of Customers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned on the Slip ard, Mazagon, or at the Company's Office, No. 6, Bombay Green opposite to the New Bank of Bombay.

SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December, 1868.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited.)—TO CONTRACTORS, BLACKSMITHS and OTHERS—NOTICE.—There will be sold, by Public Auction, at the Company's property, Mazagon, on Tuesday, the 9th day of February proximo, at 3 P.M. The Materials of a large Magazine, together with the right of quarrying to a certain level, Sundry lots of Anvils, Bellows, Forges, Blocks, Iron work for Waggons, Punching and Shaping Machines, 2 Stationary Engines (one 14 and one 40 Horse Power) Locomotive Engine, Contractors' Waggons, rails for Permanent Way, undressed stone and sundry other articles.

Terms.—A Deposit of 25 per cent. to be made at the time of purchase and the balance before removal.

All lots to be removed within 7 days, or they will be resold and the Deposit forfeited.

The above can be inspected on application to Mr. George Gahagan, Traffic Superintendent on the Works, from whom full particulars can be obtained.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited.)

Elphinstone Circle, 20th January 1869.

NOTICES.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER, SALT & CAYENNE."—The article is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated ; the lining is of superior slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Blue for "Pepper," of Ruby for "Salt," and of Opaque Cream White for "Cayenne." Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CAUTION.—Water Filtration.—To prevent mistakes the public are informed that the latest patent filter in general use is the Danchell Patent Cistern Filter (patent sealed Sept. 29, 1863), which has superseded all others (vide Professor Frankland's reports to the Registrar-General, July, 1866, and Nov., 1867), insuring as it does a constant supply of the purest water without filling or any attention whatever. Can only be had in London of the General Water Purifying Company, and in Bombay of SOUNDY & Co.

Rampart Row.

PATENT THERMOTERION.—For keeping Food Warm in the Nursery, Sick Chamber, or when Travelling. Being a treble Cylindrical tin vessel in the centre compartment of which is placed the glass food receptible, the second compartment is then filled with boiling water and screwed down. The outer compartment or air jacket insulates the hot water and prevents radiation or dissipation of heat. By the use of this apparatus food can be kept sufficiently warm for ten hours. Price complete with Food Glass Rs. 10.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

STEAM EGG BOILER.—This is an Egg-shaped vessel capable of boiling four Eggs, supported on a tripod with Spirit Lamp underneath, and a Bird on top, which forms a handle to the cover. There is also a frame fitting inside in which the Eggs are placed, and a small measure to indicate the amount of water to be used.

The whole in rich Electro Silver Plate forms a handsome ornament for the table.

Price Rs. 20.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

JUST received a large and varied assortment of BINOCULARS.

Small Binocular covered with Russia Leather, in neat leather case. Rs. 15.

Medium size Binocular, with gilt mounts, in Leather case. Rs. 40.

Emperor's large Binocular, containing 12 lenses, in sling case. Rs. 80.

Emperor's double slide Binocular, in sling case. Rs. 84.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.

SIZE.—Inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for foolscap, letter, and note paper, and for envelopes to match ; Pen Box and Tray ; Date (or Record) compartments, with Cards of size to fit ; Book rest ; procelain slate ; two spaces for Inks ; secret drawer, and *extra secret drawer* ; the whole enclosed in beautifully French Polished Mahogany or Oak, the slope being formed of two folding doors with patent lock and key. Rs. 50.

SOUNDY & Co. have a few of the above manufactured in exquisitely grained WALNUT WOOD, suitable for presentations, Rs. 70.

SOLID CABINET WITH SHELVING COMPARTMENTS.—In French Polished Mahogany with drawer, and with a slope-desk for Writing. Rs. 60.

SOLID MAHOGANY OR OAK STATIONERY CABINET, with nine Partitions for holding Paper and Envelopes, with Lock and Key, and with Drawer.

SIZE.—Height 9 inches. Length 14 inches. Width 7 inches. Price Rs. 20.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—The Improved Instruments made for India to the express order of Soundy & Co. are much lighter than those formerly manufactured, thereby enabling Ladies to get a firmer hold, and giving greater power of execution and brilliancy ; those constructed with steel vibrators, have the advantage of never getting out of tune, and are used by the Principal Professors in England.

THE TREBLE CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.

With 48 Keys, full compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

	Rs.
No. 1. A very excellent Instrument in Mahogany Box, strongly recommended	Rs. 70
No. 2. Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed, (i. e. surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box	Rs. 100
No. 3. Ditto, highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, metal inlaid, and silver-tipped metal studs, in Rosewood Box	Rs. 150
No. 4. The Patent Concert Concertina Amboyna ends, inlaid, gilt studs, and tempered steel vibrators, &c., &c., in Amboyna Box	Rs. 225

This Instrument is specially suitable for presentation to a Lady, and cannot be surpassed in tone and finish.

THE BARITONE CONCERTINA

Is, in pitch, exactly one octave lower than the Treble Concertina ; and the fingering being precisely similar in both instruments, any person already acquainted with the one can with very little practice perform on the other.

The Baritone is peculiarly adapted for the performance of Sacred Music, and as an accompaniment to the voice. It is also an excellent substitute for the Tenor Violin (or Viola) and the Violoncello : enabling the performer to take either of these parts in a concerted piece.

The tone of the Baritone C [redacted]
it seldom gets out of order, a
Compass, 3 C
Best finished Rosewood In
wood Box, Rs. 250.

GERMAN

A very large Stock of these
20 to 28 keys
20 keys, "Organ" tone or "V
Rampart Row, Bombay.

WARRANTED W
Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer Barometer, &c., &c. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the ate Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Muiscal Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

THE JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on Monday, the 25th day of January, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To consider the report of the Select Committee on the Bombay Municipal Loan Bill.

2. Supplemental Budget of the Municipal Commissioner, with Finance Committee's Proceedings thereon.

3. To consider Government Resolution No. 4 C. W.—1 of 1869, dated 12th January 1869, relating to the appointment of a Commission asked for by the Bench in their Resolution of the 4th instant, to scrutinize and report on the schemes for Drainage and increased Water Supply now before the public.

4 The Chairman will move that six months' additional leave be granted to Dr. Hewlett, Executive Health Officer of the Municipality for three months on his present absentee allowance, and for the remaining three months on such allowance as the Bench may sanction.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 16th January 1869.

TO THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.—SIR,—I beg to give Notice, under Section 24 of the Bombay Municipal Act, of my intention to move the following Resolution at the Special General Meeting of the Bench to be held on the 25th January 1869 :—

"That the renewal for three months of the Cash Credit of three lacs with the Bank of Bombay, which fell due on the 8th instant, as recommended by the Finance Committee, be confirmed."—I am, yours faithfully,

ARTHUR T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 18th January 1869.

LINDLEY and WARREN.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS.

APOLLO STREET.

STUDIO OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TILL 4.

	Rs.	
Cartes de Visite	Rs. 12	per dozen
Vignettes, Groups and Diamond Cameos	,, 15	,,
Postage Stamps	,, 5	,,
Cabinet Portraits	,, 24	,,
Large Groups and Portraits	,, 4	each.

Miniatures and Portraits on Ivory of exquisite finish, and Photographs of every description Tinted and Painted at the shortest notice. Specimens always on view.

The Album of Architecture for Goozerat is now on sale. 20 Photos 12 by 10 each, with Ground Plans and Letter Press by T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S. Price Rs. 50.

Portrait and View Albums always on sale.

BROACH EXHIBITION.

FIRST PRIZE AWARDED TO

SACHE AND MURRAY,

FOR PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS,

FIRST PRIZE FOR PORTRAITS, COLOURED.

MESSRS. SACHE AND MURRAY,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND COLOURISTS,

RAMPART ROW, NEXT DOOR TO SOUNDY & Co.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

A large Collection of Views of

CALCUTTA, RUSTIC SCENES in BENGAL, the

NORTH WEST PROVINCES, and

HIMALAYAS,

are on Exhibition, to which they respectfully invite inspection

VIEWS OF

BOMBAY AND VICINITY,

in preparation, and will soon be ready.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd January 1869.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	570
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

PRESS COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	100do.	Bombay Press Co.	1770
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	410
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1050
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8900
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3400
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	390 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2500
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	965
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1735
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2900
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	500	12 p c.	Broach Mills	325
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1950
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1500
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	665
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1070
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1490

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1450
260,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	30
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	180

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up.	Date of L'dation.	Names.	Rate per Share.
1,045,000	500	500	Jan. '5	Bank of Bombay	109
800,000	200	25	...	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	250	150	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'den'y B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	250	Mar. '66	Central Bank	9
500,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	19
...	100	200	May '67	Royal Bank	15
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	130	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up.	Date of L'dation.	Names.	Rate per Share.
...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'loB'dWarehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	400
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & BengalS. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	...	2,500	...	Iron Shipping	260
...	...	3,500	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11⅞d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0 1/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 3/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	Par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	99 Nominal.
China	60 Do. do.	216 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
Five per cent	108¼
Four per cent	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	108
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-8

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 23rd January 1869.

OLD.	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee	235 to 240
Akote	235 to 240
Broach	230 to 235
Dhollera	240 to 241
Bhownuggur	240 to 241
Veeravul	215 to 225
Vingorla	235 to 236
Dharwar Sawginned	252 to 255
Khandeish	230 to 232
Barsee	230 to 232
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	266 to 270
Hinginghat	275 to 277
Broach	N.G. 270 to 272
Do.	M.G. 275 to 280

Ready sales 475 Candies. Market active.

CALCUTTA.—19th January, 1869.

Government Securities.—Some small amount of 5 per cents. of 1856-57 sold at Rs. 8-8, and small pieces of Rs. 1,000 and under at Rs. 8-10 and 8-12 premium. 5½ per cents. were purchased at Rs. 12-8 premium, and one small lot at Rs. 12-10.

The following transactions were reported in shares :—

National Bank shares, a good number, at Rs. 140 each.

Bank of Upper India shares, 50 at Rs. 10 premium per share.

Punjaub Bank shares, at Rs. 75.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 200.

10 Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares, at Rs. 160 each.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 57½.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, 3 at Rs. 305 each, several at Rs. 310, upwards of 60 at Rs. 315, 20 at Rs. 320, and 30 at Rs. 325 each for cash. The time-bargain contracts were at Rs. 320, and 325 for deliveries in one month.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares one lot at Rs. 60.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

The past week has been an exceedingly quiet one in the Calcutta Freight Market, the general complaint being that there is nothing doing, which indeed is quite true in a general way. Freights on the whole rather easier for the United Kingdom ; we quote to-day Seeds for London £2 per ton ; Jute £2-5 per ton ; Rice £1-5 per ton ; Saltpetre 15 shillings to £1 per ton. Light Freight, such as Tea, Shell Lac, Hides, &c., £2-15 to £2-12-6 per ton. For Liverpool Seeds £2 per ton, nominal ; Jute £2-1-3 per ton ; Rice £1-10 per ton, and Cotton £2-7-6 to £2-10 per ton.

For Dundee, £2-12-6 per ton for Jute has been offering, but no charters have been effected.

For the United States.—The Kearsarge, an American ship, loads for Boston or New York. There have been no new engagements of tonnage, many vessels previously chartered are now being loaded. We quote dlrs. 10½ to dlrs. 11 per ton for wooden ships, and dlrs. 11 to dlrs. 11⅞ for iron vessels.

For Mauritius.—Bazaar quiet, rates slighly easier. Bazaar ships Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-5 per bag. Iron ships Rs. 1-6-6 per bag.

For Colombo 15 annas per bag.

For Bombay there has been a little demand and higher rates have been paid, Rs. 12 and Rs. 12-8, per ton have been freely given, and in some instances Rs. 13 per ton.

For the Rice Ports, there is a fair demand at £3 per ton for London and Liverpool direct, £3-5 per ton United Kingdom, and £3-12-6 to £3-15 per ton for open Charters.

Grand total ships not fixed 27, tons 29,602.

Carrington & Co., 4, Clive Street.

18th January 1869.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—January 23.

Chamier, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES.—January 23.

Prescott, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on sick certificate, to England.

Pitman, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on furlough, to England.

Ward, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, on duty, to Surat.

Badgley, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Fox, Surgeon, on sick leave, to England.

Bullock, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23rd January.

London	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10 0d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. ,,
Overland	Cotton	£6 10s. 0d. to £7 0s. p. 40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.
	Steamer do.	R 6 to 7 per bale.
	Opium	Rs 10 to 15 per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Sunda (s)	Soames	Suez, Jan. 20.
	Penang (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee, Jan. 20.
	Shawool Ahmed	Nacoda	Cochin, Jan. 3.
24	General Havelock (s)	Teasdale	Rutnagherry, Jan. 23.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Jan. 22.
	Morning Star	Wilber	Clyde, Sept. 7.
	Manchester (s)	Moylan	Kutch.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Salsette (s)	Parish	Aden and Suez.
	Tynemouth (s)	Kennedy	London via Goa and Mozambique.
	Cospatrick	Elmslie	Rangoon.
	Amity	Purdy	Moulmein.
	Alabama	Harrison	Moulmein.
	Fatteh Shah Allum	Nacoda	Jedda and Hoodeida.

The ship Persian Empire, Murray, to Colombo, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Ship Hydree, to Jedda and Hoodeida.

Steamer Sunda, to China.

Ship Ticonderoga, to Calcutta.

Brig Mohideenbux, to Malabar Coast.

Steamer General Havelock, to Madras and Malabar Coast.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

Madras, 23rd, 10-10 a.m.—Mail steamer "Candia" left for Galle.

Galle, 23rd, 2-9 p.m.—Mail steamer "Avoca" from Australia anchored at 1-30 p.m.

Gwadur, 24th, 8 a.m.—Mail steamer "Martaban" arrived from Muscat and left for Kurrachee during night.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 19 Mooltan (s) ......Beasley ......Suez, Dec. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 19 Backinghamshire ...... — ...... —

Newcastle ...... — ...... —

South Eastern ...... — ...... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 17 Naworth Castle ......Linklater ......Hongkong.

19 Cashmere (s) ......Dickinson ......Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 18 Sattara (s) ......Beyts ......Calcutta, with troops.

NOW READY.

PART V. OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD FOR 1868.

CONTAINING full Reports of the numerous Meetings of the Bench of Justices, from 1st October to 31st December.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

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  Comparative Estimate of Captain Tulloch's and Mr. Aitken's Schemes.
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Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Rs. 12 per annum.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are informed that the next Assembly will take place on Monday evening, the 25th instant, at Mr. W. Lyon's Bungalow, Malabar Hill.

H. J. STOCK, Lieutenant,
Marine Lines. Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ATKINSON—January 19th, at Nungumbakum, Madras, the wife of A. J. Breeks Atkinson, Esq., c. s., of a daughter.

DEATH.

LANDER—January 10th, at Adoni, from disease of liver, at the residence of F. C. Bullmore, Esq., Engineer, District 17, N. W. Line, Madras Railway Company, W. H. Lander, Esq., Contractor's Assistant Agent, North West Line, aged twenty-six years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

LINCOLN—January 13th, Lucknow, the wife of F. Lincoln, Esq., Officiating Civil Judge, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BUCKNER—JOHNSTONE—January 8th, at St. Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Rev. Dr. J. E. W. Rotton, b.a., John William Buckner, Inspector of Post Offices, Derajat Division, Punjab, to Sarah Matilda Frederica Johnstone, eldest daughter of Mrs. M. Johnstone, Kalka.

DEATH.

BUNBURY—January 13th, at Meerut, Laird, the infant son of Major and Mrs. A. C. Bunbury, B. S. C., aged 10 months and 21 days.

NOTICE.

From Jan. 1, 1869, the London Agency of The Bombay Gazette will be transferred to Mr. George Street, at whose Office, 30, Cornhill, a file of the daily issue can be seen and copies of the "Overland Summary" obtained on arrival of the Mail.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1869.

Shere Ali Khan has definitively won the game, and if he have the talents of a ruler, will remain sovereign in Cabul. We print, with satisfaction, the telegram not only announcing the arrival of Azim Khan, and Abdool Rahman, with a scanty band of horsemen, on our Punjab frontier, and their request for an asylum, but Lord Mayo's readiness to comply with their petition under the usual conditions. This is a gratifying termination of a dangerous civil war, and the Government of India must rejoice that it gave support to Shere Ali, although the support was granted only at the eleventh hour. The winter campaign has been very striking and adventurous ; we have kept our readers correctly informed of the general outline of events, and we hope that transactions of such mark will be recorded in more complete detail. The escape of Abdool Rahman from the battle-field of Ghuznee is not the least interesting incident ; but his whole career since he set out from Turkistan is well worthy of a full narrative.

The Resolution of the Government of Bombay passed on the 22nd instant, (relating to the treatment of H. H. Malhar Rao, at the hands of his brother, the Gaekwar, during his imprisonment, as affecting the state of his health,) together with the report of Dr. Hunter thereupon, having been placed on the Editor's Table, it behoves us to write a few lines upon a subject which is creating considerable sympathy and interest in the public mind.

It appears that on the 7th of this month Dr. Hunter, in obedience to the orders of Government, proceeded to Baroda, where, we suppose, he took up his quarters at the Residency. Early next morning, accompanied by the Resident, he proceeded to Padra and had a strictly private interview with H. H. Malhar Rao Gaekwar. We are glad to find that that part of Dr. Hunter's report, which describes the past and present state of the prisoner's health, is amply confirmatory of the statements from time to time published by us. More than seven months ago, we first noticed that Malhar Rao was suffering from fever; in the following month, that he had an attack of jaundice; and shortly afterwards that he was afflicted with bleeding piles and a discharge from his ear.

Dr. Hunter describes the prisoner in the following terms:—

> "H. H. Malhar Rao is apparently between forty and fifty years of age,"

(although to appearance so aged, he is in reality only thirty-five,)

> "of spare habits, slight configuration and of a somewhat naturally delicate constitution, and excitable temperament. He has a divergent squint of both eyes, the left being most affected and the sight impaired, though unknown to himself."

What on earth this natural defect had to do with the state of health of Malhar Rao, or the nature of his imprisonment, it is difficult to conjecture, unless, indeed, with respect be it said, the learned Doctor was himself, at the moment, affected with a mental obliquity of vision towards his opthalmic pursuits at the Grant Medical College.

> "His Highness had also suffered from piles for the last 15 years. Some few days previously he had some complaint in his ear, which was now well. I failed to discover any disease beyond those above referred to, and H. H. told me that, with the exception of being thinner, his health was as good now as it had been for years past."

It appears, then, that not only had Malhar Rao been suffering from piles, but he had been suffering for years, and that the discharge from the ear had only just ceased. The fever and jaundice had disappeared, nor was that to be surprised at, considering that many months had elapsed between the time of the existence of those maladies and Dr. Hunter's examination. That gentleman adds, however, to the list of ailments, one of a very serious, and probably increasing, character, namely, that Malhar Rao's *sight had become impaired*, so much so that he has noticed the circumstance to the Government. From the description in the report Malhar Rao appears at the best to be of a fragile, weakly constitution and excitable temperament, ill adapted, mentally or physically, to encounter the *exceedingly strict surveillance* (in Dr. Hunter's words) exercised over him.

Dr. Hunter thus describes the prison house—

> "The place in which His Highness is imprisoned is an irregular quadrangle, approached by a single arched gateway, and surrounded by houses which seemed to overlook it in every direction. Opposite the entrance is a reception room, in which H. H. received me. It is raised about 2½ feet above the ground, and probably measures 20 feet by 12. Above this is another room divided into two unequal halves by a bamboo wall, the one being used as a cook-room, the other being the place in which H. H. takes his meals. Directly to the left of the entrance gate is another small block of buildings in which are situated the sleeping apartments, bathing rooms, &c. All the rooms, as in most native-built houses, are small and low pitched ; they were, however, very clean and more airy than usual. The reception-room, as I have called it, had a clean white cloth spread over the floor ; the floors of the other rooms were made of earth coated with cow-dung."

So the building consists of a small reception room (free, it may be assumed, to all comers and guiltless on ordinary occasions of the "clean white cloth"); above that is His Highness's dining hall about 10 feet by 12, divided from His Highness's kitchen of similar dimensions, by a partition of wattle and dab,—the flooring of mud, plastered with cow-dung! We wish Dr. Hunter had stated whether H. H. dined and slept upon the floor. We wish also he had told us (but, perhaps, he was not informed) that the lower part of the house as well as the "small block of buildings" were occupied by carcoons, clerks and guards to the trifling number of about 120 men, to say nothing of a dozen horses and horsemen, and that the grain and provisions necessary for the maintenance of so large a body of men and animals were stored there. It would also have been more satisfactory if we had been informed how and where these guards and carcoons were distributed about the premises, and the person of the prisoner. We should have liked a clearer definition of the "unrestricted indulgence in out-door exercise within certain limits," said to be accorded to the prisoner, and how often, if ever, he had gone out in his "conveyance drawn by bullocks."

Dr. Hunter continues—

> "On enquiry as to whether His Highness had any complaint to make regarding the treatment he was subjected to, I found he had none, beyond his being unjustly detained as a prisoner, and the strict surveillance he was subjected to by H. H. the Gaekwar. Except on the subject of his imprisonment, His Highness's mind seemed tranquil and at times even cheerful."

This is a very important part of the report; but the sentence is unfortunately so involved, that it is impossible to detect whether the enquiry was made from the prisoner or any other person, or whether the prisoner made the complaint referred to spontaneously, and in so many specific words. From whatever source derived, however, here we have the prisoner making a direct positive appeal to the Government to release him from his unjust imprisonment and the close rigid surveillance kept over him. No more comprehensive words could be used. They include all the miseries and deprivations to which he is subject.

There are one or two other passages in this report of minor importance, but they excite in us sufficient curiosity to ask why are the public informed that "His Highness's cook had been selected by himself"—as if His Highness was a daintily fed epicure? In truth this cook is an old woman, who has been many years a servant in the family, selected by His Highness because he had confidence in her, and because he was not over anxious to be poisoned, as was once attempted shortly before he was seized and imprisoned, as the Baroda records can testify. Why are we told that "in the Court yard were deer and peacocks kept for His Highness's amusement?" Pretty little royal child, what happiness, what enjoyment, playing with deer and peacocks during five long years of dreary imprisonment! It is a pity that other indulgences awarded to the prisoner were not also mentioned. Once more, why was His Highness asked "whether any particular preparations had been made for the reception of the Doctor," and why is it prominently mentioned "that every facility was afforded by Colonel Barr in carrying out the instructions of Government?" Could that be doubted?—*Qui s'excuse s'accuse.*.

Lastly Dr. Hunter is of opinion that "the treatment of H. H. Malhar Rao, though exceedingly strict, is neither harsh nor cruel." We would ask Dr. Hunter to make the case his own, and put one question—if his big brother treated him in like manner, what opinion would he *then* hold?

And now we have gone through the report. Let us say in few words what the Resolution of Government amounts to. The Government of Bombay congratulates a sovereign prince because, having imprisoned the heir to the throne for five years, he has not killed him. Dr. Hunter's report simply gives us ample assurance that the man is not dead, and that exceedingly strict surveillance and rigid seclusion, even to the deprivation of the society of his relatives and children, has not impaired his health. But it does not even touch the main fact—the unjust imprisonment. It does not remove the great scandal, that a sovereign, protected by the British Government, has been permitted to sequester the heir to the throne for five years, on suspicion only, and without trial. That main fact, that great scandal still exists, and we ask when will the Power which is responsible sweep it away. It is good to know that the death of Malhar Rao will not rest on the shoulders of Government; it would be better to be assured that wise and effective steps had been taken to ensure his freedom. It is futile, in the face of the report, to say that the prisoner does not complain. Not complain! Truly, of nothing does he complain "beyond *unjust imprisonment!*" He must be blind who does not see that this complaint goes to the very root of the matter, and that despite reiterated remonstrance, despite full information, *the great grievance* of the prisoner, to the shame of British rule, is still unredressed. Whatever the policy and action of despotic Continental Powers may be, it is most consoling to reflect that the Paramount Power over British India is Great Britain, in whose sight tyranny of any description is odious and detestable. That the conduct of His Highness the Gaekwar towards his brother amounts to tyranny of a deep, very deep dye, none of our countrymen will deny. In the good work so tardily begun let us hope, for our country's sake, that the Government will not falter.

The great French nation, it may now be hoped, has full satisfaction. It has got its big army, it has subscribed its latest—probably not last—big loan, its shattered confidence is strengthened, "France," in short, we have it on the word of her veracious Emperor, "is now in a position to face *all* eventualities." If it were not that Napoleon III. is a man of literary habits, and inclined to polish up his phrases, we should say that these words were a menace. No doubt, however, they do express a significant fact, and are not merely intended to titillate French vanity. But when His Imperial Majesty says that his army and navy have been strongly constituted on a *peace* footing some explanation is needed. In fact the strength of what is now called a peace footing has been immensely increased. It is truly remarked that the effective force on foot is not greater than it was two years ago, but behind the regular army of nearly 500,000 men there are the Reserves and the Garde Nationale Mobile; so that if entering on a war next month, France could put 500,000 men in the field, and turn over garrison duty to the Reserves and the National Guard. The elasticity of the new system renders about 900,000 men disposable for active service and garrison duty. In addition to this the regulars have been armed with breechloaders; and some secret contrivance for augmenting the artillery fire in battle has been adopted; while the plan upon which, especially on the only exposed line—that from the Moselle to the Swiss boundary,—the frontier fortresses have been arranged, coupled with the interior system on the great rivers, no doubt does "give [additional] power to the French nation." Indeed, granting a fair share of ability to the French generals, and the absence of too much meddling from Paris, it would be almost impossible to push an invading army over the Vosges mountains, and probably not possible to push one so far. Before the national force was augmented, the physical difficulties were great enough to tax the skill of a first-rate commander; and recent measures have developed them ten-fold. Nor is France less, but more, prepared to maintain an offensive movement, for the safe points of concentration, supply, and support are close to the only frontier not covered by the guarantee of neutrality. The Emperor, therefore, is fully warranted in his three assertions that France is in a position to face all eventualities, that recent military measures have given her increased power, and that she can, if she chose, maintain peace without the possibility of being accused of weakness. Those who believe that the French people have given up the passion for domineering and glory, and substituted in its stead, the passion for gain, will rejoice. We cannot share the delusion, not being able to see how a nation which submits to universal soldiering can have torn up by the roots the preeminent characteristics of three centuries. That the Emperor desires to preserve peace we fully believe, but that the French nation may not be moved in a moment to insist on war, we cannot believe. "Confidence is a plant of slow growth," and it requires something more conclusive than Trade and Navigation returns to demonstrate a stupendous change in the temper, habits, and passions of a great people. At all events due note should be taken of the superb warning to the European Powers with whom the Emperor desires to associate French destinies, that "France is now in a position to face all eventualities."

The reference to "Revolution" and "Liberty" are a portion of the Bonapartean stock-in-trade, bequeathed by the first potentate of the name, and needs no further notice.

Our readers will see, elsewhere, that the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) has been able to divide five per cent., that it has two crores of deposits irrespective of any Government balances, that the overdrafts are practically nil, and that when the dividend is paid a respectable balance will remain. This is creditable to the management. The auditors' report, which is appended to the directors' report, is very satisfactory. On the whole the young Bank makes a good figure beside the elder Presidency Banks.

A remarkable instance of which the Indo-European Telegraph *can* do is afforded by the telegrams that appear in another column. A message, of only average importance, was despatched from London at noon on Saturday and reached Bombay at 10 minutes past 11 at night. By Bombay time, in other words, it was despatched about 5 in the evening, and was transmitted to its destination in about six hours. We only wish telegrams would come from Calcutta in as short a time.

The Bengal Government, at the instance of the Board of Revenue, has, according to the "Englishman," moved the Government of India to request the Bombay Government to furnish information as to the causes of the apparent falling off in the Malwa opium trade. From April to September 1867 the number of passes granted for Indore opium covered 17,689 chests, and fro Ahmedabad 1687 chests, or a total of 19,376 chests. In 1868 the passes granted during the same period covered only 15,331 chests of Indore opium and 74 chests of Ahmedabad, or a total of 15,405. There would thus be an apparent falling off of about 3,971 chests.

The "Pioneer" now says it has been positively decided that the Government will go up to Simla this year as usual.

A. C. Foster, late Controller of the Money Order Office in Calcutta, who, it will be remembered, was apprehended at Madras while on his way home, has been convicted of criminal breach of trust as a Government servant, and criminal misappropriation, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

The "Pioneer" believes that Lord Mayo has as yet only appointed three of his aides-de-camp—Captains H. B. Lockwood and E. F. Fortescue, who held the same appointment in the late Viceroy's household, and Captain Clarence Taylor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, brother of the Hon. G. Noble Taylor.

The following may be said to be an authoritative statement of the Port Canning compromise :—

1st.—Mr. Schiller, possessing 500 shares, out of which he has paid 2nd and 3rd calls on 400, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th calls on 100, agrees to deliver up to be cancelled the same 500 shares with all calls so paid thereon. The Company agree, in consideration of the calls having been paid by him on the shares, to issue to him 100 shares with the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th calls paid.

2nd.—That the deed of 13th February 1866 be cancelled, if required, by the Company's counsel, and any necessary deed consequent on such cancelment to be executed.

3rd.—That thereupon the suit against all the defendants to be withdrawn, each party bearing his own costs from the commencement of these proceedings.

4th.—That all imputations be withdrawn.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India has ordered that returns of deaths in military cantonments are to be transmitted direct to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India at the close of each month.

Colonel J. L. Vaughan, c.b., Commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed to the Brigade Staff of the army with the rank of Brigadier General, and will command the Gwalior Brigade in succession to Major General C. T. Chamberlain, who vacates on promotion.

The "Delhi Gazette" hears from Umballa that on the night of the 15th instant the house of Colonel Gott in the native infantry lines there was destroyed by fire. It was Colonel Gott's own property. His loss is estimated at 12,000 rupees. But little was saved, and that little by the exertions of certain gentlemen connected with the railway. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

In consequence of the changes which are gradually being made in the disposition of the troops in the Peshawur Valley and Cis-Indus at Sydun Bowlee, &c., the Government of India has decided that, from the 1st March next, the troops in the Peshawur district shall form a separate district command under the Brigadier General at Peshawur, and that instead of the Peshawur Division, a new one shall be formed, to be called the Jhelum Division, and to comprise the stations noted below, its head quarters being at Rawul Pindee :—Attock, Sydun Bowlee, Rawul Pindee, Murree, Jhelum, Sealkote, and a new station about to be formed in the Sind Saugor Doab.

Lieut. Jordan, of H. M.'s 107th Regiment, has been committed to take his trial in the High Court at Allahabad, on a charge of lurking house trespass at night in the house of one Mr. Elias, with intent to commit adultery.

During the past week the price of grain has fallen slightly in many of the districts of the North West. The tone of the district reports also had somewhat improved. In the Jhansie and Lullutpore districts alone does the distress seem to have approached the point of famine.—*Pioneer, Jan. 22.*

One day lately 5,000 maunds of grain were despatched by railway from Oudh to Agra, *en route* to Ajmere. Five thousand maunds of grain (measured by weight) will fill twenty-five waggons—a full train. Five thousand maunds of grain will feed 200,000 people at 2lbs. of food each for one day. These simple figures, remarks the "Pioneer," remind us of the great value of railways, and at the same time of how great a work the feeding of a population is.

The crops in the Central Provinces are being reaped. The accounts are again favourable. Rain, however, is greatly wanted in Wurdah, Balaghat, Saugor, Nursingpore, Raepore, and Belaspore. In Sumbulpore the new rice is coming into the market daily, and prices continue to fall. Fever prevails in some part of Nagpore, and small-pox is reported from Chanda, Saugor, Baitool and Belaspore. In the last district, eight or ten villages of the Moongeylee Tehsil appear to be affected.—*Englishman, Jan. 21.*

The English Mail which left Agra on the 17th ultimo was plundered on the high road near Goonah, in Gwalior. Up to the present time the Post Office authorities have not thought fit to give public notice of this robbery.—*Pioneer.*

A few nights ago a Mrs. H., who was returning home in a palkee gharry from a friend's house, was stopped by some soldiers, the coachman was assaulted, and Mrs. H. was robbed by the men of all her gold trinkets. This daring attempt at highway robbery has caused no little sensation.—*Lucknow Times, Jan. 20.*

A Madras paper states that, during the approaching hot season, the days of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will be spent on the Neilgherries. It says advisedly "in Council," for it is not unlikely that the members of Council will meet on appointed days on the hills, for the disposal of business.

One of the first subjects that must have the attention of the Duke of Argyll in the India Office is (observes the "Madras Mail") the recommendation that has been made by the Supreme Government, with the concurrence of the subordinate Governments, and the Bishops, to reduce the limit of actual service of a Chaplain that entitles to the pension of £1 per diem, from 17 years, as at present, to 15 years. The average at which the Chaplains in this Presidency entered the service appears to be about 30 years, and it is argued that the Government will do well by encouraging retirements at an age when a Chaplain may fairly claim to be fit for good and useful work in England. The maximum of service in the Ecclesiastical Department is 25 years, but strangely enough this protracted service does not result in an enhanced pension. No tidings have yet been received of the probable fate of the Supreme Government's proposal.

ARRIVAL OF THE EX-AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN AND SIRDAR ABDOOL RAHMAN AT THE BRITISH FRONTIER.

(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

CALCUTTA, 23rd January, 7-30 p.m.

Government have received a telegram from the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab announcing the arrival at Dour (? Valley of Dour) of Mahomed Azim Khan, the ex-Ameer of Afghanistan, and Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, attended by two hundred sowars, and asking for an asylum in British territory. The Viceroy has intimated the willingness of Government to receive and support them, conditionally on their residing at a distance from the frontier and abstaining from political intrigues.

THE GAEKWAR AND HIS BROTHER.

The "Bombay Guardian" publishes the following paragraph :—"It is stated that H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda has released his brother who has been so long in captivity : and it is believed that this is a fruit of the interview which the Gaekwar had with H. E. the Governor at Broach."

We have good reason to believe that the prisoner had not been released up to Saturday night. The rumour seems to have originated from incomplete knowledge of the tentative measures which have been adopted in different directions to accomplish that desired result.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

The following resolution of the local Government, Public Works Department, dated 21st inst., was on Saturday placed at the disposal of the Press :—

Read again Government Resolution No. 132 C. W.—240, dated 14th December 1868, and Government Resolution No. 4 C. W.—11, dated 12th January 1869.

Read also notes from Mr. Scoble, declining to serve on the Commission unless it be empowered to make a general, instead of a special, enquiry.

Resolution.—The desire of Government was that there should be an expression of opinion on the part of the Bench of Justices on Captain Tulloch's Drainage scheme, before any Commission was appointed.

2. But to save time, and to test the reliability of the estimates that had been submitted, Government, in compliance with what was thought to be the wish of the Bench, appointed a Commission.

3. It appears, however, that Mr. Scoble, the Chairman of the Bench, declines to serve on the Commission, unless, as now appears to be the desire of the Bench, all the drainage schemes that have been put forth are investigated by the Commission.

4. Besides Captain Tulloch's scheme there are only two others that have been submitted in such detail as to admit of practical consideration—

(1.) Mr. Tracey's scheme.

(2.) Mr. Russel Aitken's scheme.

5. Mr. Tracey's scheme has been pronounced inadmissible, as it involves outfalls into the harbour.

6. Mr. R. Aitken's scheme has been considered to be financially impracticable by Government ; and this view has been concurred in by the Government of India.

7. Nevertheless, at the instance of the Municipality, the voluminous plans, sections, surveys, reports, and estimates relating to this latter project were sent to the Secretary of State, in order that high professional advice might be obtained in England. The Secretary of State consulted Mr. Rawlinson, who took decided objection to the scheme, and suggested the application of a different principle. This principle is involved in the project put forth by Captain Tulloch, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Municipality, at the suggestion of the Secretary of State, for the purpose of elaborating Mr. Rawlinson's views.

8. The object of Government in issuing a Commission was not only to secure that the best scheme for the drainage of the City should be adopted, but to satisfy themselves that the financial conditions of the proposal are such as would justify them in recommending that the assistance of Government should be given in order to facilitate the raising of the capital required for its execution ; at the same time it would be competent for the Commission to receive such general evidence as might properly bear on the subject before them.

9. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council considers that, in this view, no advantage would be obtained by re-opening the consideration of proposals that have already been disposed of, or by discussing schemes that have not been put forward in a shape that makes it possible to ascertain whether they are financially practicable or otherwise, and His Excellency in Council therefore feels himself precluded from issuing a Commission for the extended enquiry which, it is now understood, the Bench desire.

THE FALSE TIDINGS OF Dr. LIVINGSTONE.

The following letter, dated Zanzibar 24th November, from Mr. Kirk, acting Political Agent, to Mr Gonne, Secretary to Government, was, on Saturday last, placed at the disposal of the press :—

"Sir,—For the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council I have the honour to report that I was waited on yesterday by Abdoolla bin Omar, cousin to Sultan Abdoolla of Johanna, the bearer of a letter from His Highness, in which I was told that Moosa, the leader of those Johanna men, who deserted Dr. Livingstone near Lake Nyassa, and who returned to Zanzibar, bearing the false tale of his murder, had been imprisoned in irons at Johanna for eight months and was now sent to Zanzibar and placed in my hands for further punishment or liberation.

"In reply I informed King Abdoolla's agent that His Highness had, by the punishment inflicted on Moosa, anticipated the wish of Her Majesty's Government, and that now it would be my duty to set him free, but as one banished from his native land. I assured the King's envoy that Her Majesty's Government would receive with much satisfaction the assurance of friendship shown by this act—Moosa having caused so much grief and anxiety through his cowardly flight and base lies.

"Accordingly I have the honour to inform you that the prisoner Moosa has been set at liberty, but cautioned not to return to Johanna without the King's permission."

THE RAID OF A HILL TRIBE INTO CACHAR.

The following telegram has been received by the Government of Bengal :—

"Deputy Commissioner of Cachar says, Loshais killed seven coolies, and wounded a constable at Monaikhall, plundered the garden, and burnt all buildings. They then retired into the forest in the direction of Mynadhur on the way to Munnipore, Mynadhur garden has been strengthened, and Loshais will be followed up when troops arrive from Shillong.

"Eighteenth.—A wing of the 7th N. I. and reserves of police will accompany in steamer to Chuttuck and Sylhet."

In consequence of intelligence of the proceedings of the Kookies, the Commander-in-Chief in India has directed the troops at Dacca to be held in readiness to move with service equipments, ammunition, and supplies towards Chuttuck and Sylhet, so soon as tonnage is ready for their transport. A complete wing of Native Infantry will be sent to take the place of the wing of the 7th Native Infantry at Dacca. The 44th Native Infantry is also moving towards the threatened districts, its place at Shillong being taken by a detachment of the 43rd Native Infantry from Gowhatty.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF BRABANT.

LONDON, 22nd Jan., Noon.

The Duke of Brabant, the Prince Royal of Belgium, is dead.

The Bombay Mail of the 9th January reached Suez to-day.

*LONDON, 23rd Jan., Noon.

Spain is negotiating with America for the sale of the island of Cuba to that Government.

Wurtemberg and Bavaria deny that negotiations have taken place with North Germany for a mutual military service.

* This telegram reached Bombay at 11-10 p.m. on the 23rd.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 24th Jan., 10-30 a.m.

Admiral Hobart Pacha with the Turkish squadron has left Syra for Crete, the King of Greece having given his assurances that the steamer "Enosis" shall not leave pending the decision of the tribunal.

The Viceroy of Egypt has placed 50,000 men at the disposal of the Sultan.

LONDON, 19th Jan., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was flat, and prices were drooping.

Fair Dhollera 9⅝d.

The Manchester Market is quieter but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings 9s.

8¼ ,, ,, 10s. 6d.

40s Mule Twist 1s. 2¾d.

LONDON, 10th Jan., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market shows an upward tendency.

Fair Dhollera 9⅝d.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 22nd Jan., 4-18 p.m.

Govt. Paper. Fours Rs. 5¾.
Fives Rs. 8¼.
Fives and a half, Rs. 12¼ to 6 annas.
Exchange, six months' sight, 2s.
Freights, Dead weight, Rice, £1.
Jute, £2 5s.
Linseed, £2.
Shirtings Rs. 5-3.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-8.
Mule Twist, 5 annas 6 pie.
Market for piece-goods, better feeling.
Market for Twist, steady.

LORD MAYO'S FIRST DURBAR.

His Excellency Lord Mayo held his first Durbar on Saturday last, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., for the reception of the members of the Nepal embassy. There were present on this occasion the personal staff of His Excellency, and Lady Mayo, Sir James Fergusson, the Rev. Mr. Wilbraham and Colonel Seymour Blane. In the course of the conversation Lord Mayo referred to the visit of the envoy and Sir Jung Bahadoor to England, and touched on the cordial relations subsisting between Nepal and the Government of India. His Lordship also alluded in favourable terms to the high state of discipline and efficiency attained by the Nepal army. The embassy then presented the usual gifts and received *khilluts* in return. *Attur* and *pan* were then distributed and the Durbar was over. A salute of fifteen guns was fired on the arrival and departure of the mission.

SPEECH BY LORD MAYO.

An address was presented by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to His Excellency the Viceroy last Wednesday afternoon. It is a very long document and we cannot find room for it, but Lord Mayo's reply, which we append, will be read with interest :—

Gentlemen,—I accept with gratitude the address which has just been read ; and thank you, most sincerely, for the kindly expressions of welcome contained therein.

The reception that I have met with from all classes in India has been to me most encouraging ; and I trust that my public conduct will justify the hopes which so many of my countrymen entertain for the success of my administration.

I can assure you that no man entered upon the office of Governor-General under a deeper sense of responsibility, or a fuller appreciation of the magnitude of the interest which, by the favour of my Sovereign, have been committed to my care.

Under the able rule of the distinguished man who yesterday left our shores, India has enjoyed a long period of almost unbroken tranquillity. While it will be my duty firmly to maintain in every part of the country, the complete supremacy of the Queen, I shall spare no effort to secure to the Empire the continuance of the inestimable blessings of peace.

The present state of our finances must be a source of gratification to all who are interested in the prosperity of India. I shall endeavour to promote in the various branches of the public service the utmost economy that is compatible with efficiency.

I shall always be prepared to give the most careful consideration to all proposals that may be made for the development of the great commerce, of which the capital of India is the centre ; and to encourage any effort that may be made for rendering more available, for all the purposes of trade, the great natural capabilities of this noble river.

With the assistance of the able colleagues by whom I am surrounded, I hope to press forward, with rapidity and energy, those measures which are now in progress for the increase of railway communication, the commencement of irrigation works on an extended scale, and the improvement of our telegraphic communication with Europe.

The wide-spread scarcity occasioned by the long continued drought has incessantly occupied the attention of the Government. Every means within our reach will be taken for the mitigation of the sufferings of the poorer classes ; and we hope we shall be able considerably to alleviate the distress which it may be impossible altogether to remove.

To the other important matters referred to in your address, the care of the Government will be constantly directed, and I pray God that such success may attend our efforts that the prosperity of this mighty Empire may be steadily advanced, and that the highest object of good Government may be obtained by the daily increase of the happiness, comfort, and enlightenment of our fellow subjects in Hindoostan.

His Excellency then graciously remarked that if any of the gentlemen present desired to see him on any of the very important matters mentioned in the address, he would be very happy to meet them. His Lordship thought that great advantage would be derived by discussing the important matters referred to in the document just read, with a small number of gentlemen deputed by the chairman for the purpose. His Excellency then withdrew. A large number of the gentlemen composing the deputation had been presented to His Excellency by the President.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

We take the following from the Calcutta papers :—

The following account of the earthquake is from the manager of a tea garden in the Luckypore district :—

"Sunday evening, 10th.—A most violent shock of earthquake occurred here about 4 p.m. from north to south, shaking and throwing down nearly everything in the bungalow, and doing great damage among the medicines. Two tea houses and the stable were thrown down ; besides nearly all the lines thrown crooked. Those of the coolies, who were not thrown down, were obliged to lie down to save themselves. Several have got cut and bruised. The ground has got rent in hundreds of places slightly. In one place one whole side of the Zillah seems to have left the main part about six inches. Several very large trees have been thrown down. Up to the present time [7 p.m.] several shocks have succeeded the former ; but none of such violence."

It is reported from Nowgong that the earthquake was felt about half past five, and that the shocks recurred at intervals of about half an hour through the night of the 10th and 11th instant. All the buildings in the station, including the treasury, jail, and public offices have been more or less injured. Here also the undulatory character of the movement was distinctly visible. The sick were removed into the lock-up as a temporary measure, the jail having been rendered unsecure.

At Munnipoor the earthquake was felt about 5 p.m., on the afternoon of the 10th instant. The shocks were most disastrous, all the pucka buildings in the station have been either destroyed or greatly injured. The residence of the Political Agent is a perfect wreck. Here, as in Cachar, the earth yawned in wide chasms in several places, especially along the banks of the principal branch of the river ; volcanoes of water were ejected from the fissures thus formed. The direction of the undulatory movement appeared to be nearly north and south. There were several distant shocks, the principal of which lasted for a minute and a half.

THE BONUS.

We (*Madras Mail* of Jan. 18) are in a position to state on the authority of a letter from one of the best informed of the members of the Indian Council, that up to the date of the despatch of the last mail from London, no action had been taken by the Secretary of State with respect to the offering of a bonus and pension to the Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels of the Indian Army. Sir John Lawrence in August last strongly urged upon the Home Government the expediency, in an economical as well as political point of view [illegible] offering some special inducement to unemployed senior officers to retire, and it is believed in some military circles, but on what authority we cannot state, that the chances are that a bonus of £2,000, and a pension of £500 per annum will eventually be offered to Colonels of 30 years' service, but that officers of any less service will not be treated with. The whole subject is still under consideration in Westminster, and it seems not improbable that no decision will be arrived at until the return of Sir John Lawrence from India. The folly of delay in a matter of this kind has been too frequently shown to need any further illustration just now.

THE ARMS OF OUR NATIVE ARMY.

We believe we are not wrong in stating that besides Colonel Norman, more than one high military official of the Government of India, and the staff Commander-in-Chief, do not consider that Enfield rifle a very suitable weapon for the sepoys, or at any rate consider that a more suitable fire arm should be devised for them. It really is, as described by the Secretary in the Military Department, a very delicate weapon, which, unless very carefully used, is liable to be ruined, at least for a time. The spiral spring of the Enfield is peculiarly apt to get out of order, and we need not say that the servicability of the piece depends on its being in good condition. It will not always be in the power of the sepoy to keep his hut dry, much less free from damp in the rainy season, and if the spiral spring becomes rusted from such causes, the chances are many to one that the piece may become unserviceable without any suspicion, on the part of the man taking it down to fall in with, that anything at all has happened to impair the state of good order in which he put it by, and in which he fondly fancies, it still continues. Still more liable would such arms be to be rendered useless—at least for a time—by the action of rust, through being piled on the march in a damp locality ; and all military readers know that the order "pile arms" must occasionally be given under such circumstances.

The question of the advisability of giving an improved armament to the sepoys has not been disposed of, as far as the Government of India is concerned, without very extensive reference to officers whose opinions were likely to be of practical value. Lord Napier, and most of the Madras authorities thus consulted, were unequivocally for arming the native troops with breech loaders. The question, or rather that of the property of giving to the native troops arms of precision as good as those intended for the Europeans, had been fully considered and reported on in Bombay while Sir William Mansfield held the chief command there ; and the opinions recorded had been preponderatingly in the affirmative. The references made by the Military Department in this Presidency, and the essence of the answers returned, may be gathered from the following :—

OFFICERS IN FAVOUR OF ARMING THE WHOLE NATIVE FORCE WITH BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

The Commander-in-Chief ; Lieut.-Col. Rattary, 42nd Assam Light Infantry ; Lieut.-Col. Brown, C. B., V. C., Commandant Guide Corps, (or at least with Enfields, and Sniders for Frontier Force) ; and Major Tytler, V. C., 4th Goorkas (or at least with Enfields.)

IN FAVOUR OF SNIDERS FOR PORTION OF NATIVE ARMY, INCLUDING FRONTIER FORCE.

Colonel Vaughan, C.B., Commandant 5th Punjab Infantry.

FOR TURNING THE PRESENT SMOOTH BORE INTO A BREECH-LOADER.

Brigadier Dunsferd, Peshawur Brigade.

IN FAVOUR OF ENFIELDS FOR ALL.

Brigadier Sir W. W. Turner, C. B., K. C., C. S. I., Commanding Saugor Division ; Brigadier Nuthall, Commanding Eastern Frontier ; Col. Brownlow, Commanding 20th Punjab Infantry ; Lieut. Colonel P. W. Luard, Commanding 25th Punjab Infantry ; and Major J. E. Stafford, Commanding 19th Punjab Infantry.

IN FAVOUR OF RIFLED SNIDERS FOR A FEW SELECTED REGIMENTS, AND ENFIELDS FOR THE REMAINDER.

Major General C. Reid, C. B.

FOR ARMING PORTION OF THE NATIVE ARMY, INCLUDING FRONTIER FORCE, WITH ENFIELDS.

Brigadier Wilde, C.B. ; Brigadier Chamberlain, Gwalior ; Lieut.-Col. W. Gordon, Officiating Inspector of Musketry ; Colonel G. W. G. Green, Commanding 2nd Punjab Infantry ; Lieut.-Col. Rothney, Commanding 5th Punjab Infantry ; and Lieut.-Col. C. P. Keyes, C.B., Commanding 1st Punjab Infantry.

On the whole, it seems evident to us that eventually the whole native army will have to be armed with the best procurable description of arms of precision. We do not say that this should be attempted at once, or that what the Government of India now proposes to do is not quite as much as ought to be done at present. But it is beyond question that a few, if not more than a few, of the Native Princes have contrived to supply their troops with arms of precision—a fact in the face of which the gradual improvement of the armaments of our own native army becomes not merely desirable, but necessary. We have at present in Calcutta a Nepaulese embassage, the head of which is the Commander-in-Chief of the Nepaul Forces. This personage makes no secret of the rather significant fact that the entire sepoy army of Sir Jung Bahadoor are armed with the Enfield rifle—Enfields, possibly enough, of Nepaulese manufacture, but still serviceable Enfields. This ceases to be a matter for any wonder when we give to a statement made by Sir Henry Durand the attention it demands. In February or March, 1865, when Sir Henry was Secretary in the Foreign Department, there came to him from Sir Jung Bahadoor an application to land in Calcutta from on boardship, and for transmission to Nepaul,—

Two 12-pounder Lancaster guns, complete.

One 8½ inch Mortar.

19 Snider breech-loaders, complete.

A number of cases containing all necessary for the casting of long shells for 12-pounder rifled guns, and shells for 8½-inch mortars.

There were doubtless in Nepaul, to receive charge of these articles, and put them in serviceable order, experts who would find no difficulty in manufacturing as many Sniders for the Nepaul Minister as he might deem proper to order. Again, in October, 1867, the Government of India directed the appropriation, after paying for the same, of two 12-pounder Armstrong guns which had been imported by the Guicowar but which, on their being landed, the local authorities had detained until the orders of the Supreme Government could be received respecting them.—*Indian Daily News.*

BOMBAY.

The Bombay Municipal Record.—Part V. of the *Bombay Municipal Record* will be published to-day. It contains, as will be seen from the advertisement, the whole proceedings of the Municipality during the quarter ending the 31st December. A number of the most important meetings that have been held by the Bench occurred during that period. All the parts of the *Record* for 1868 may now be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Gunpowder.—A large quantity of gunpowder was to be shipped for Bombay last Tuesday morning, on board the steamer *Cashmere*, at Madras.

Passengers from Kurrachee.—The s. s. *Penang*, Captain Sanders, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee with the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Needham, Mr. Turnbull, and Mr. Beatty.

The "Penang," a steamer of the B. I. S. N. Company and which lately broke her shaft on the upward trip to Kurrachee, made a trial trip on Saturday last. She had been under repairs for four weeks. The trial gave every satisfaction. Her repairs were effected at the yard of our enterprising townsman, Mr. Robson.—*Sind News* (Kurrachee) *Jan.* 18.

Fire.—A fire broke out on Saturday morning about 3 o'clock in a godown at Camateepoora, belonging to one Mooljee Heerjee. Several steam fire-engines were soon on the spot, and the fire was put out entirely by about half-past four o'clock. The whole of the godown, which was stored with rope and flax, was consumed. The damage done to the property is estimated at Rs. 15,000.

A musical entertainment was given on the 14th, in aid of the widow and children of the late Captain Plummer, in the Masonic Lodge ; it was supported by the Grand Masters of the Craft and the Brethren, all present in *grande tenue* ; 'Charlie is my darling' and similar songs were sung to the great delight of those who were there ; the singers are lauded in the public papers ; and finally to the bereaved lady was presented a purse containing—how much?—331 rupees !—*Bombay Guardian.*

The s. s. "Euphrates," from Bombay, was towed into harbour yesterday afternoon by the steamer *Dagmar*, after being out at sea for one hundred and forty hours. The cause in the delay of her arrival sooner is attributed to her having experienced bad weather on the evening of Wednesday last when about one hundred and twenty miles off the harbour, a heavy sea having struck the companion ladder, and carrying it away, besides sustaining other damages.—*Sind News, Jan.* 18.

Inquest.—On Saturday last a Coroner's inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Rowjee Bapoo, a blaster. On Friday last about 10 a.m. deceased received a quantity of gun powder for the purpose of blasting a rock. As he was lamping, the charge exploded, and he received severe burns all over his body. He also fell from a height of about fifteen feet. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he died the following morning. The jury found that he had died from injuries received whilst blasting.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

FOURTH DAY.

1ST MATCH—Silver Cup—Value £5, given by a member of the Association. Any rifle, any position. Distance 300,500 and 800 yards. 5 shots at each distance.

	300 yards.	500 yards.	800 yards.	Total.
G. Gahagan, Esq ...	15	14	9	38
Major Laughton ...	17	19	15	57
A. E. Ashley, Esq...	12	15	16	43
D. B. Beynon, Esq..	15	18	15	48
W. A. Baker, Esq...	18	16	10	44

Major Laughton was the winner of the cup by 3 points.

2ND MATCH—The Silver Medal of the Association. Shot for with long Enfields. Distances 200 and 400 yards. 7 shots at each distance.

No.	NAMES.	Distances.		
		400	200	Total.
1.	J. C. Lord, Esq.	14	19	33
2.	W. A. Baker, Esq.......	8	Retired.	...
3.	Major Laughton......	19	8	27
4.	J. E. Dudley, Esq.......	17	13	30
5.	R. Key, Esq.	17	12	29
6.	R. Clark, Esq.	7	Retired.	...

Mr. J. C. Lord was the winner of the medal. It being too dark, the third match for this day was postponed for a future occasion.

FIFTH DAY, 21ST JANUARY, 1869.

1ST MATCH.—Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association. To be shot for with Government long Enfields and ammunition. Distances 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Any competitor failing to score 11 points in the aggregate at 200 and 500 yards' range, to be excluded from the competition at 600 yards.

No.	NAMES.	Distances.			
		200	500	600	Total.
1.	R. Key, Esq.	2	c	Retired.	...
2.	J. C. Lord, Esq. ...	8	12	8	28
3.	W. A. Baker, Esq...	4	5	...	...
4.	R. Clark, Esq.	9	2	3	14

Mr. J. C. Lord was the winner of the medal. The Enfield rifles furnished to the Association from the Arsenal, though probably the best to be had, are so old and worn out, that it is impossible, even at the shortest distance (200 yards) to be certain of hitting the target every time. Mr. Lord was fortunate enough to secure a rifle of a more modern date than the others, which enabled him to carry off the prize.

2ND MATCH.—"All Comers"—Small bore rifle competition. Distances 600 and 800 yards. 5 shots at each distance. Position any. 1st Prize Rupees 50. 2nd Prize Rs. 25.

No.	NAMES.	Distances.		
		600	800	Total.
1.	Major Laughton........	19	11	30
2.	G. Gahagan, Esq........	11	Retired.	...
3.	Captain Clark.........	18	13	31
4.	D. B. Beynon, Esq......	14	17	31
5.	W. A. Baker, Esq.......	17	4	21
6.	R. Clark, Esq............	Retired.	...	...
7.	A. E. Ashley, Esq.	16	7	23

Mr. Beynon's score being better at the longer distance than Captain Clark's, the 1st prize fell to him, and Captain Clark gained the second.

The 3rd match had to be put off, it being too dark to fire.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY ZEND AND PEHLVI MADRESSA.

A LARGELY attended meeting of Parsees was held on Thursday last at the Fort residence of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, for the purpose of distributing a fellowship, scholarships, and a gold medal to the most deserving students of the abovenamed institution. The present Baronet was called to the chair.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, honorary superintendent of the college, read an account of the origin, progress, and present condition of the institution. On the death of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, his widow, Dowager Lady Awabaee, placed at the disposal of the Parsee punchayet a sum of Rs. 56,000 for the promotion of objects similar to those aimed at by this institution. To this sum Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck added Rs. 55,000; and with the aid of these liberal contributions, the institution was founded six years ago with the object of imparting a critical knowledge of the Parsee religion to the sons of Parsee priests through a study of the Zend and Pehlvi languages. Eight years ago it was an uncommon thing to find a Parsee priest who could read his religious books in the original languages in which they are written. There has been a marked change of late, and the result is ascribed to a great extent to the education imparted in this college during the last six years. Sons of Parsee priests only, above the age of eighteen years, are admitted into the college, and receive a monthly stipend in order to encourage them in the prosecution of their studies. There are at present available to the students of the college ten scholarships of Rs. 20 each, two of Rs. 30 each, four of Rs. 10 each and one scholarship of Rs. 7 per month. The attendance of students is not, however, encouraging; and it is at times found difficult to collect a sufficient number of scholars to take up all the scholarships that are open to them. The high standard of proficiency which the committee have required in the students, and the creditable acquirements of those now in attendance, have placed the institution on a solid basis; and it is felt that the paucity in numbers is more than compensated for by the superior character of the education given. There are at present thirteen pupils in the college who receive instruction in the Zend, Pehlvi, Persian, Sanskrit, and English languages. The trustees have adopted measures to afford still further encouragement to the students, and have established, in connection with the college, three "fellowships," with a stipend of Rs. 75 per month, each tenable for five years certain. They are named the "Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy," the "Furdoonjee Sorabjee Paruck," and the "Dowager Lady Jeejeebhoy" fellowships. The first is awarded to Sheriadjee Dadabhoy Bharoocha, the most successful student at the examination of this year; and the second and the third will be awarded successively at the examinations of 1870 and 1871. An examination of the students of the college was held in September last by a committee, consisting of Professors Bühler, Dustoor Sorabjee Hosungjee Jamaspjee, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, secretary to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, to whom the committee have expressed their heartfelt thanks. In the past year the total income amounted to Rs. 6,270 and expenditure to Rs. 7,620, leaving a deficiency of Rs. 1,350.

The chairman, in adverting to the principal subjects mentioned in the report, expressed the gratification which he, his brothers, and his honoured mother felt on learning of the satisfactory condition of the college and the progress which the students had made in their studies, thus affording a sure promise that the objects for which the college was established were in a fair way of being realized at no distant date. Before the institution was started it was a common subject of complaint on the part of the Parsee priests that the laymen adopted no measures whatever to enable them (the priests) to prosecute a study of their sacred books, and that the ignorance of the latter in matters of religion was to a certain extent attributable to the apathy of laymen. The reproach had now been removed from the laymen, who had, at considerable expense, established this college for the education of the sons of their priests and held out the most encouraging inducements to them to acquire a perfect knowledge of the languages in which their sacred books are written, or which are necessary to a correct elucidation of the rites and tenets of Zoroastrianism. In the opinion of the chairman, the laymen could not be expected to do more than what they had already done for their priests. He recommended them to improve in knowledge, and, by a diligent study of the true precepts and doctrines of their religion, as well as by an honest and faithful exposition of those precepts and doctrines, to gain honour for themselves, and reflect credit upon their community. The chairman then exhorted the students to persevere in their studies, and tendered thanks, on behalf of himself, his brothers, and his respected mother, to the trustees of the funds of the Parsee punchayet for the interest they had taken in promoting the objects of the institution; to Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, the superintendent, for the many valuable services he had gratuitously rendered since the establishment of the college; and to a Parsee gentleman, who had, without making his name known, made a donation of Rs. 4,000.

Dustoors Pesootunjee Byramjee and Jamasjee Menocherjee also addressed the meeting at some length, after which the proceedings terminated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE CHARITABLE CONCERT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly publish the enclosed letters? The first is a copy of a letter sent to Captain Robinson, asking him to meet and explain to a committee, formed for that purpose, the manner in which the proceeds of the charitable concert were disposed of.

From his reply (enclosed) it appears to the said committee that Captain Robinson is unwilling to account for the tickets sold by him. According to his account published in the *Times of India*, only 142 tickets can be accounted for, and we are certain that there were upwards of 200 persons in the hall, besides numbers known to have purchased tickets who were not present.

ANDREW McBRIDE, for Committee.

P. S.—It may be mentioned that Captain Jackson and Captain Laws attended the meeting as requested and gave the explanation desired.

A. McB.

To Captain E. ROBINSON,

SIR,—A committee having been formed to enquire into the application of the proceeds of the concert given in aid of the widow of the late Captain Plummer on the evening of the 1th instant, I, as convenor of that committee, have been requested to ask your attendance as well as that of Captains Jackson and Laws, in the Royal Hotel, at two o'clock to-morrow, to explain to them in what manner the proceeds of the concert have been disposed of, and how you make out the total proceeds to be as stated in the account shown by you, and produce vouchers for, or satisfy the committee as to all sums you have credited yourself with, in that account, as having been paid out on account of the concert—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ANDREW McBRIDE,

Bombay, 22nd January. Ship *Eastern Belle*.

Captain McBRIDE,

SIR—I have already explained in the *Times of India* newspaper each particular. I have vouchers for each bill named in that account, where vouchers are generally given. I respectfully decline meeting your committee.—Sir, your obedient servant, EDWARD ROBINSON,

Bombay, 23rd January. *Empress*, Commander.

THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN TULLOCH'S REPLY TO MR. AITKEN.

WE print to-day the first portion of a reply to Mr. Aitken's pamphlet, "Remarks on Mr. Rawlinson's Report," by Captain Hector Tulloch, Royal Engineers:—

'In the "Report on a Project for the Drainage of Bombay," which I submitted to the Municipal Commissioner on the 1st of November last, I abstained from criticising any of the projects of my predecessors. Mr. Aitken, the Municipal Engineer, has recently attacked my project in a pamphlet named "Remarks on Mr. Rawlinson's Report." I now reply to it.

Although I regard with perfect indifference what Mr. Aitken says of myself, I think it will be admitted by all that there can be no excuse for the manner in which he has made use of Mr. Rawlinson's name. Mr. Rawlinson, not being in Bombay, is unable to reply for himself. This, of itself, should have induced Mr. Aitken to abstain from personalities. Before replying to Mr. Aitken's engineering objections, I wish, as Mr. Rawlinson's friend, to correct an inaccuracy in Mr. Aitken's statements, because, if these statements go forth uncontradicted, they are likely to give the public a wrong view of Mr. Rawlinson.

Mr. Aitken says—

"Mr. Rawlinson's report bears all the marks of great want of local knowledge, and I am somewhat surprised that he did not avail himself of every means of obtaining this. For instance, shortly after Mr. Rawlinson had prepared his report, Mr. Ormiston, C.E., happened to be in England, and in his usual public-spirited manner he called on Mr. Rawlinson, and offered to supply any information in his power—information which, from Mr. Ormiston's local knowledge, as well as owing to the great amount of attention which he has devoted to this particular subject, would have been most valuable. And it is, I think, much to be regretted, both on public grounds and for the sake of Mr. Rawlinson's reputation, that he did not discuss the matter fully with Mr. Ormiston and revise his Report. The consequence of this want of local knowledge has been that Mr. Rawlinson's report is, in my opinion, of no use whatever for practical purposes."

I will give the facts of the case presently, but before doing so I wish to say a few words.

The drainage of Bombay has been a matter of dispute for years. Mr. Ormiston has taken part in this dispute, and has written a good deal on the subject. It is quite clear therefore that he cannot be an independent authority on the question, no more than I, or any one else, could be who had already expressed his views thereon, and had therefore a theory to maintain. How, I ask, in common fairness to others can Mr. Aitken complain that Mr. Rawlinson did not consult Mr. Ormiston when those engineers who were opposed to Mr. Ormiston were absent, and could therefore say nothing for themselves? Mr. Ormiston's opinions, with those of all the other Engineers of Bombay, were before Mr. Rawlinson when he drew up his Report. Where, then, is the hardship, or in what lies the justice of the complaint, that Mr. Rawlinson did not consult Mr. Ormiston privately? Surely every one must see that Mr. Aitken can have no cause to complain because one party to a dispute is not examined while all the other parties are absent. It is the very fact that Mr. Rawlinson's opinions were arrived at without a personal acquaintance with any of the Bombay Engineers, and therefore also without the slightest partiality towards any of them, that gives his report its value.

It is objections of this nature which, in my opinion, tell so strongly against Mr. Aitken's project. If it cannot stand on its merits as he represents them,—if it cannot be judged of independently like other projects, then there must surely be something radically defective in it.

Now as to the facts, and I beg that the public will compare them with Mr. Aitken's statement as given above.

Mr. Rawlinson's report was submitted to the Secretary of State for India in January 1868, and was forwarded by the Secretary of State to the Bombay Government at the end of February 1868.

Mr. Ormiston left Bombay on the 29th January 1868, and could not therefore have arrived in England before the end of February. So that if Mr. Rawlinson had even wished to revise his report, after consulting Mr. Ormiston, he could not have done so, for the simple reason that the report would have been on its way to India and past recall.

I make no commentary on these facts. They speak for themselves. I leave the public to draw their own conclusions from Mr. Aitken's statements.

Considering the number of years Mr. Rawlinson has been before the English public, the numerous works (and especially those connected with drainage and water supply) which he has carried out in England, and the opinion held of him by the English Government, it would be impertinent of me to say anything in his favour. I only ask the Bombay public not to attend to personalities against an absent man; to consider the things proposed irrespective of the man who proposes them. If they do this, a much more satisfactory result will be attained with reference to the drainage question than by the discussion of a number of points quite foreign to the matter at issue.

I will first answer the objections Mr. Aitken has brought forward to my project, and will then criticise his own. To a clear understanding of the controversy it is necessary that Mr. Aitken's arguments should be put as fairly as possible. I have therefore determined to give them in his own words. Before proceeding to discuss each point about which we differ, I have, in nearly every case, given an extract from some one of Mr. Aitken's pamphlets in order to let the public see his case as he puts it himself.

The first objection Mr. Aitken makes has reference to the reclamation of the Flats, and he evidently attaches great importance to it.

He says—

"Captain Tulloch's report which has been lately circulated contains at least two errors, either of which are fatal to the scheme therein proposed, even if all other parts of it should be perfect.

"Captain Tulloch's whole calculation and scheme is founded upon such a serious mistake as to certain facts that I have no hesitation in characterising it, in so far as it bears on that portion of the subject, as perfectly and entirely useless.

"Before water from the Flats can be run into the sea, it is absolutely necessary that the rise and fall of the tide should be accurately understood and corretly stated. Captain Tulloch does not appear to understand the rise and fall of the tides in Bombay, as he has given ordinary neap-tides a rise and fall of 10 feet, whereas the rise and fall of such a tide is only 6 feet, or 4 feet less range. I need hardly inform you that this lowering of the tides is equal to raising the Flats, and that therefore any reasoning or plans founded on such false data are worse than useless, and I fear that the very excellent proposal for a People's Park on the Flats must be deferred until the Flats are raised or the tides are altered."

And further on—

"Again, as to Captain Tulloch's proposals for draining the Flats, it is sufficient for me that the 'ordinary low-water of neap-tides' has not been correctly given.

"Where Captain Tulloch got this level of ordinary neap-tides I am at a loss to imagine. You will observe that Captain Tulloch's ordinary neap-tides correspond exactly with the extraordinary neap-tides as set down on our office list of tides compiled by Mr. Juggonath Sudasewjee, from the observations taken at the Government Observatory at Colaba. I need hardly therefore trouble you with remarks on details of a scheme founded on incorrect data, but I would express my opinion that Captain Tulloch has promised more than can be effected, and that the only remedy for curing the present unsatisfactory state of the Flats is to raise the lower portions of them, and to construct the long wide drain to Worlee proposed in my report. I see nothing in Captain Tulloch's report to cause me to alter my recommendation, which is certainly quite in accordance with the practice followed in the 'Fens' in England."

I said in my report that ordinary neap-tides ranged 10 feet, or from about 45·00 feet to 55·00 feet above datum, which is 50 feet below mean sea-level, as assumed by Mr. Aitken. He says that they range not 10 feet but 6 feet only. I wish I could admit that Mr. Aitken was correct, because then there would be an end to all disputes regarding the tides. According to the Observatory Records, however, it appears to me that ordinary neap-tide have a still less range, or in other words, are still more unfavourable for my purposes than Mr. Aitken maintains they are. They range 2·7 feet only, or from 50·50 to 47·80 above datum. Mr. Ormiston's observations for four months of the year give ordinary neap-tides a range of 5·9 feet, or from 53·49 to 47·59 feet above datum, and are more favourable for me than the range obtained from the Observatory Records. The very worst tides of all, however, that I can find recorded anywhere, are the extreme neap-tides registered by Mr. Ormiston, which range 1·08 feet only, or from 51·38 to 50·30 above datum.

In my previous report I pointed out that the worst conditions for the reclamation of the Flats were when a great storm overtook the town during neap-tides. I also said that the very worst case of all was when the storm occurred during extraordinary neaps. The most extraordinary and unfavourable tides being those recorded by Mr. Ormiston, I trust it will be granted that if I have provided for these, I shall, *à fortiori* have provided for the reclamation of the Flats under all circumstances that it would be practically worth while to consider.

In my previous report I proposed a weir 360 feet long. Mr. Aitken has not attempted to show that this weir is too short. What he maintains is, that because I have taken ordinary neap-tides to range 10 feet, while in fact they range according to his opinion 6 feet only; *therefore* all my calculations are wrong. But my calculations were never based on ordinary neap-tides, and Mr. Aitken could never have made the mistake to suppose so if he had gone into the calculations himself. My calculations are based on tides which *practically have no range at all*, and I have allowed an enormous margin for contingencies. I have lately procured from Captain Ducat, of the Engineers, detailed information regarding the levels of the different parts of the Flats, and I can therefore make the following statement with confidence. The weir proposed by me is not only long enough for the ordinary neap-tides which Mr. Aitken thinks I should have considered, but it is too long for the extraordinary neap-tides which Mr. Ormiston has registered—the most unfavourable tides for the reclamation of the Flats which to my knowledge have yet been recorded.

If I were now to propose any alteration in my weir, it would be to *reduce* its length. I do not make the proposition, because it is questionable whether mean sea-level has yet been accurately ascertained. Mr. Aitken's mean sea-level differs from that of Mr. Ormiston's by more than half a foot. While there is this difference therefore in the principal datum on which the calculations must rest, and while Government have, as I understand, ordered further investigations to be made with regard to the levels of the tides, and to the determination of mean sea-level, it will be wise to allow a large margin for errors, which I have accordingly done.

Now what does the objection that Mr. Aitken makes to my works for the reclamation of the Flats amount to? I have misnamed certain tides, but as an engineer I have no alterations to make in the works already suggested by me. My proposal for the reclamation of the Flats and for a People's Park is as reasonable as it ever was—more reasonable in fact, because I have more facts to work upon, and can therefore speak with greater confidence on the subject.

(To be continued.)

THE POWERS OF THE BOMBAY SHIPPING MASTER.

AN application has, as we have previously mentioned, been made to the High Court by the captain of the British ship *Glen Tilt* for a rule *nisi* calling on Mr. John Dawes Freeman, the Shipping Master here, to show cause why he should not grant a discharge to three articled seamen of that ship. The circumstances, out of which the application arose, are stated in the following affidavit:—

I, George Lewis, European British subject, master of the ship *Glen Tilt*, at present lying in the Bombay harbour, make oath and say—1. That at the port of London, and previous to my departure for Bombay, on or about the 12th day of August 1868, I took on board the said ship, among others, Frederick Whyte, Henry Hounzell, and Lawrence Boremcamp, respectively, under articles as able seamen. 2. That the said ship arrived in Bombay harbour on or about the 7th day of January instant. 3. That on the arrival of the said ship, the aforesaid seamen applied to me for their discharge from the said ship, to which I consented. 4. That in accordance with the arrangement so mutually agreed upon, I attended on the 11th instant at the office of Mr. John Dawes Freeman, the Shipping Master at Bombay, with the said seamen at their request, and applied for their discharge from the said ship, and stated to him that they had expressed to me their wish to leave the said ship, and that I consented to their doing so; but the said Mr. John Dawes Freeman, Shipping Master at Bombay; refused to grant the said *seamen their discharge without assigning any reason for such refusal*. 5. That at the time of the said application to the said Shipping Master, I produced and was prepared to deliver on account of wages due to the said seamen respectively amounting to Rs. 86-2-0, Rs. 88-0-0 and Rs. 90-8-0, and moreover offered to do so, but the Shipping Master would not entertain the subject of the said seamen's discharge upon any terms whatsoever; except that *I should engage other seamen in their stead within a week, which I declined to accede to*. 6. That I thereupon applied to my solicitor, Mr. John Cleary, for legal advice in the matter, and caused a letter to be served upon the Shipping Master informing him therein that I would appear before him with the said seamen at two o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 12th instant, again to apply for their discharge. 7. That I accordingly went to the Shipping Master, taking with me the said seamen and their accounts and dues, and again applied to him on their behalf and in their presence for their discharge from the said ship, but he again refused to grant their discharge, without assigning any reason whatsoever for doing so, except as aforesaid. 8. That I had been informed by the said Mr. John Cleary that he has received no reply from the said Mr. John Dawes Freeman to his said letter of the 12th January, instant, which statement I believe to be true. 9. That in corroboration of the foregoing statements I beg leave to refer this Honourable Court to the affidavit made by the said three seamen. 10. And I pray that this Honourable Court will order a Writ of Mandamus to issue against the said Mr. John Dawes Freeman, Shipping Master of Bombay, to compel him to sanction the discharge of Frederick Whyte, Henry Hounzell, and Lawrence Boremcamp, the aforesaid seamen, in accordance with the provisions contained in Act I. of 1859 of the Legislative Council of India.

An affidavit was also lodged by the seamen, which corroborated the circumstances in the captain's, only adding that the Shipping Master assigned no reason for refusal, except that other seamen should be engaged within a week instead of those who wished their discharge, to which the captain declined to accede.

An affidavit in reply to these was lodged by the Shipping Master stating—I admit that the said George Lewis attended at my office on the 11th day of January instant, accompanied by three seamen whose names I am willing to admit, although I have no personal knowledge thereof, are Frederick Whyte, Henry Hounzell, and Lawrence Boremcamp, and I admit that the said George Lewis applied for my sanction to the discharge of the said three seamen, and that they stated that they were willing to take such discharge. I further admit that I refused to give my sanction to such discharge, but I say, that to the best of my recollection and belief, according to my usual custom I stated my reasons for such refusal. I admit having received the letter referred to in the 6th para. of the affidavit of the said George Lewis. I admit that the said George Lewis attended at my office again on the 12th instant, accompanied by the said three seamen, and again applied to me for their discharge, and I admit that I again refused to give my sanction to such discharge; but I say that I specially informed him of my reasons for such refusal, which were that, as I say was then the fact, I had a considerable number of distressed seamen then upon my hands chargeable to the State, and that therefore I could not sanction the discharge of the said three seamen unless he would ship three others in their place within four days, which he declined to do. I say that the said three seamen were not entitled by their articles to be discharged in the port of Bombay. I lastly say that on the said 12th day of January instant there were, as I find from my records, seventeen distressed seamen fed and supported at the expense of the State in Bombay, and that there were a large number of unemployed seamen in Bombay liable to become chargeable to the State. Many of these unemployed seamen arrive in Bombay from various ports of Western India, and sometimes from Madras and Calcutta, and in the months of November and December last the subsistence bills paid by Government for the relief and support of distressed seamen amounted to Rs. 540-12 and Rs. 576 respectively.

The proceedings, which are exciting a deal of interest amongst the shipping interest, are brought under two English Acts, 17 and 18 Vict., c. 104, Sec. XXV; and the 29 and 26 Vict., c. 63; and the Indian Act. I. of 1859. The hearing commenced on Thursday last before the Hon'bles the Chief Justice and Sir Joseph Arnould. Mr. Pigot and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Hurrell, appeared on behalf of Captain Lewis, and the Hon'ble the Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Hearn, appeared for the Crown.

The Advocate General in showing cause why the Shipping Master should have power to refuse his sanction to the discharge, referred to the different Acts which had been passed with regard to seamen, and under which this case arose. He then referred to the regulations of the Board of Trade to show what the practice had been and what were the views of the authorities. The Board of Trade in England felt very strongly on this question, and a consideration of the discretion they considered as allowed to the Shipping Master would serve to open the discussion on the present case. The Board of Trade seemed to consider there was a discretion allowed that would justify the Shipping Master in imposing reasonable terms on persons wishing to discharge seamen.

The Chief Justice—How does that appear to be the view of the Board of Trade? We must have some information about it you know: we must have something explicit.

The Advocate General—But that would not probably influence your Lordship one way or the other.

The Chief Justice—I don't say it would, but there must be something definite before you take that into consideration. I see that in one of the rules of the Board of Trade, as stated in this case, are these words—"In considering the propriety of granting or withholding his sanction, *the officer will be guided by the rules of law by which the relations between master and seaman are governed*; and if questions of difficulty arise, they may be determined by an appeal to the courts of law."

The Advocate General said this was the 15th of the rules drawn up by the Board of Trade, and called, "Instructions to officers in the British possessions abroad concerning their duties with respect to the master and crews of British merchant ships, under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, prepared and issued by the Board of Trade, and printed by the Queen's printers, 1855." But he did not find any distinct section of the Merchant Shipping Act authorizing the form or giving power to the Board of Trade to make such rules. There was a section at the commencement of the Act of 1854 under which the Board might perhaps make these regulations. That was section II., and by it power was given the Board of Trade to take the general superintendence of matters relating to seamen, but he did not see any direct power given the Board to make the instructions to which reference was made in the Calcutta case. The most important of these for his view of the present was the 12th regulation, which said—"As great evils have arisen from British seamen being left destitute in foreign ports, and as great expense is incurred by the Government in relieving them, and sending them home, very stringent provisions are made to prevent their being so left, except in cases of necessity, and unless due precautions are taken for their return to their native country. The degree of stringency with which certain of these provisions should be enforced must depend in some degree upon the circumstances of the case. Thus in a colony where the demand for labour is great, there is comparatively little fear that able-bodied seamen, if left behind, will become destitute, and the reason for objecting to their discharge will not apply to the same extent as in countries where they will probably become a burden on the public resources. While, therefore, the provisions of the Act must be observed in all cases, it must rest with the local authorities to determine the mode and extent in and to which the powers given by the Act are to be exercised."

Sir Joseph Arnould remarked that of course that was a very important clause from the Advocate General's view of the case, for on the facts stated in the Shipping Master's affidavit that officer said, "If these seamen are discharged they will probably become a burden on the public resources" and therefore he acted on the power in these words:—"While, therefore, the provisions of the Act must be observed in all cases, it must rest with the local authorities to determine the mode and extent in and to which the powers given by the Act are to be exercised." Really, then, the only question was, whether the Act contemplated that the Shipping Master had the discretion in cases of the kind now before the Court—where the master was willing to discharge the men, were the men consented to accept their discharge, but where the Shipping Master, acting in behalf of the public, says—"No, it is not right to discharge these men; they will become a burden on the community." Was that a case in which it was contemplated by the Act that the Shipping Master should have a discretion? This was really the whole question before the Court, and Mr. Justice Phear said he was clearly of the negative opinion.

The Advocate General remarked that this was the whole point, and the giving of a discretionary power to the Shipping Master in such a case was only consistent with the meaning of the Act. The 207th section of the Act provided for the protection of the seaman from misdemeanor on the part of the captain; and the Act even went further, as the seaman was not always the best judge of what was most for his own advantage, and "Jack ashore" was proverbially foolish.

Sir Joseph Arnould—Oh, yes: he is treated by the Merchant Shipping Act always as if he did not know what was for his own benefit.

The Advocate General—Quite so. Then, further, when a seaman ships from one port and returns to the same, it can hardly be said he can inflict injury on the population. But were the Court to accede to the wish of my learned friend, Bombay would be flooded with discharged seamen.

Sir Joseph Arnould—Your argument comes to this, —that the Shipping Master is supposed to exercise his discretion not only on behalf of the public but also for the benefit of the seaman, and that it would be possible to contend that it would not be for the benefit of the seaman that he should be discharged in a place where in all probability he would become at all events a pauper.

The Advocate General—Especially in a place like India.

Sir Joseph Arnould—Oh, we have only to open our eyes to see what it results in. The Criminal Sessions show us that.

The Advocate General said he did not, however, ask for a judgment on so broad a principle as that of Mr. Justice Phear.

Sir Joseph Arnould—No; the facts are very materially different.

The Chief Justice—But whatever were the facts, the grounds of Mr. Justice Phear's decision would apply to the present case, for he does not ground his decision on the circumstance that another captain had agreed to take the men.

The Advocate General—The refusal in such a case would doubtless have been capricious, because another captain was ready to take the seamen.

Sir Joseph Arnould—Mr. Phear does to some extent ground his decision on the facts in the case before him, for he says—"The injury which may be done to the sailors by a capricious refusal is sufficiently apparent from the affidavits which have been read in support of the rule."

The Advocate General remarked the facts in Calcutta had not justified the refusal so much as those in this case. In fact the orders of Government had been that the Shipping Master should not refuse his sanction in that case, but the case came on before those orders could be received. At Calcutta there was another captain ready to receive the men, and Mr. Coryton, the counsel for the captain, was not called on by the Court to support the rule.

The Chief Justice—I see that Mr. Phear, after the passage in his judgment to which I have already alluded, says this—"As the Advocate General says, neither the English Act nor the Local Act pretend to make any alteration in the relation between the sailor and the master, so far as regards the contract between them, or to cripple them in their power of terminating or adjusting that relation by mutual consent." He grounds his judgment on the broad principle that the parties are at liberty to terminate their contract by mutual consent, and I see the Advocate General said so too. So that, though the facts of the case differ from the present, you must ask us to decide in opposition to his judgment.

The Advocate General replied that the attention of the Court in Calcutta did not appear to have been drawn at all to these very important words in the first portion of the 207th section of the Merchant Shipping Act —that the captain was not to "discharge any seaman or apprentice in any place situate in any British possession abroad *(except the possession in which he was shipped)* without previously obtaining the sanction in writing endorsed on the agreement of some public shipping master or other officer duly appointed by the local Government in that behalf. Now, were the ship captain to be allowed to discharge men, for instance, in Bombay, it would have the effect of permitting the captain of each of the 100 or 200 vessels in the harbour to pitchfork into the streets some half dozen men to become a burden on the community. Now, before anything of that kind was allowed, surely the sanction of the Shipping Master, who protected the seamen in the first instance, and the consent of somebody on behalf of the public, was necessary—as provided for in the 207th section—as a provision that the seamen would be protected, as well as the public who would have to bear the cost of his maintenance if he did not get work—as was provided for in the Act of 1854.

Sir Joseph Arnould—But could you contend this, Mr. Advocate General,—that if the captain discharged a seaman who was willing to be discharged, he could be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour because the Shipping Master had not previously given his sanction to that discharge?

The Advocate General—Yes, my Lord.

Sir Joseph Arnould—On the ground that the Shipping Master considered the interests of the port and those of the seamen required that the discharge should not take place. Would you contend that?

The Advocate General—In reasonableness. I don't contend that the Shipping Master can capriciously exercise the power. He has a right which is to be exercised in a proper measure. In the case in Calcutta it was capriciously exercised, for there was really no ground for the refusal. Here, on the other hand, I claim a discretion, and I say that it has been properly exercised.

Sir Joseph Arnould—In the present case the Shipping Master states that he explained that if these seamen were discharged under the present circumstances of the port, they would become a burden to the State,—which no doubt would be a highly disadvantageous position for the seamen themselves, for it would come to this, that they would be going about the town till they spent all they had and would then become vagrants.

The Advocate General—Unless such consideration were to be taken into account, I respectfully submit that there would be no reason for the distinction which is made in the 207th section between the discharge of seamen in the port from which they shipped and their discharge in a port other than that in which they shipped. Why should a certificate be granted in the one case and not in the other?

Sir Joseph Arnould—That might be intended to meet the case of the discharge of a seaman against his will in a place where he would have no means of subsistence, but the present is a discharge with his consent, where it may be he would become a burden on the community.

The Advocate General replied that the clause was a broad one: there was nothing about whether the seaman liked to take his discharge or not. He submitted that the necessity for getting the certificate prevented the discharge under circumstances different from those under which the seaman shipped, unless the certificate was got from the officer on behalf of the public interest. The discretion in granting the certificate left a power to require the seamen to return to the place from whence he came; and so the community had nothing to do with him.

The Chief Justice said he should doubt whether they could rest so much upon the interests of the community as upon the protection of the seamen. The interests of the seamen seemed to be the ground on which to rest a refusal. The point seemed to be—Whether it was not the intention of the legislature to have given power to the Shipping Master to control the seamen even where he was consenting—that power being granted for the protection of the seamen. He did not think that the question of the interests of the community could be considered.

Sir Joseph Arnould—No; but seamen are notoriously improvident, and on arriving at a pleasant-looking place they might wish to get ashore for amusement.

The Chief Justice—What we have to do with is the intention of the legislature—Certainly in the Calcutta Court one side of the case seems not to have been represented in Court.

Sir Joseph Arnould—It does not seem that any grounds were stated for the refusal by the Shipping Master.

The Chief Justice remarked that he must confess he did not see why there should be a distinction between the case of seamen with agreements to return to their shipping ports and those not bound to do so.

The Advocate General said the master and seamen were persons who came from the outside and wanted to do what he ventured to submit the discretionary sanction prohibited them from doing—to terminate an engagement and let the men free on a country in which they happened to be only for a few hours or weeks.

The Chief Justice—But is there any law that could prevent them from signing articles for a voyage to Bombay without returning?—for if they could that argument loses its force.

The Advocate General—It does. But in this case it happens as a matter of fact that the articles were to go back—though the law allows them to ship *to* Bombay only.

Sir Joseph Arnould remarked that the argument would amount to this—that the legislature intended to give the discretion in all cases in which the discharging of men was preventible, but that in the case of signing for a voyage *out* only, the discharge was not preventible.

The Advocate General said that that was the amount of the argument, and there was nothing more reasonable than to insert the provision in section 207 and prevent the discharge, even when the seamen consented, except with the sanction of the person who had a *quasi* duty as an officer to perform for the benefit of, first, the seaman himself, and, secondly, the community into which the seaman would be turned. He thought they might presume the legislature had this intention in the knowledge of the peculiar natural condition of the seamen, who had really to be looked after almost like children.

Sir Joseph Arnould—Oh, I think that has been laid down so long ago as the earliest laws on shipping—that position has ever been held by the legislature.

The Advocate General thought the words of the section were wide enough to admit of the translation that the Shipping Master was to act for the protection of the sailor, and to see that he was not to be turned adrift and become helpless in the event of not getting employment. What could be more reasonable than to suppose that the legislature had given the Shipping Master such powers as, by the statute of William IV. and again in 1854, they had placed on Governors, consuls and others. And he apprehended his construction was borne out if their Lordships looked to the other sections—section 170, with regard to the payment of wages in the presence of the Shipping Master, which evidently was with the intention that no advantage should be taken of the seamen's ignorance or peculiar helpless and silly-like state:—and sections 173 and 175, by which the Shipping Master was to determine questions and attest accounts between master and seamen, not necessarily because the masters were to be taken as acting improperly, but solely for the purpose of the seamen being protected in their comparatively helpless state.

The Chief Justice said that in the affidavit of the Shipping Master that officer did not seem to be so desirous to protect the interests of these particular men as to get others taken away. He had agreed to give them their discharge if other three distressed seamen were taken away.

Sir Joseph Arnould—It would lessen the burden on the community if three others were to be taken away, and then he would discharge other three in their place.

The Chief Justice—If he had required some other captain to take away these particular men, it would have been more like acting as a protector of their interests.

Sir Joseph Arnould suggested another view of the case. That was, were the men to refuse to go back to the ship, the captain to agree to discharge them, and the men to consent. Were these the circumstances, and the Shipping Master to object, that would not be a prosperous state of things—and they must think of that in speaking of the protection of the men. The state of things—that would arise was that the men would not go aboard and would be imprisoned.

Mr. Pigot—That is the case here; the men are imprisoned.

The Advocate General—As to that imprisonment I know nothing.

Sir Joseph Arnould—It would certainly be a singular method of protecting seamen to say, "No, you shan't have your discharge, and you shall go to prison because you won't go back to your ship."

The Advocate General—That would be an extreme case.

The Chief Justice—It would not be an extreme case, for if the Shipping Master is right it would often occur.

The Advocate General said he did not contend that the right should be used in all cases, but that there should be a discretion left.

Sir Joseph Arnould asked if the terms of the Act did not imply simply that the Shipping Master was to enquire into the justice of the case when there was any dispute, be cause it was stated in the 15th rule—"In considering the propriety of granting or withholding his sanction, *the officer will be guided by the rules of law by which the relations between master and seaman are governed*; and if questions of difficulty arise, they may be determined by an appeal to the courts of law."

The Advocate General held the words implied a discretion, and submitted that the terms were large enough to admit of the construction he put on them. That was the only question.

The Chief Justice—Yes, Mr. Advocate General, that is the only point, but we are putting these questions so that the arguments may be discussed. I confess it seems to me a question of very great difficulty to ascertain whether the legislature intended or not to give such a power as this to the Shipping Master. It is easy to say the words are large enough; but what is the plain and usual meaning of the words? We are not to consider it for your benefit because the words are large.

The Advocate General remarked that the former Act gave a wider discretion, and the later one could not be supposed as lessening the power, though the power was not stated.

Sir Joseph Arnould—Out of respect for the legislature, we must presume there was some reason.

The Chief Justice—When a consolidated Act is passed, it is to be presumed there is a reason for the altering of any phrases. It may have been that the discretion was too wide, and hence the alteration.

The Advocate General—It is impossible to assign wisdom to every word of the Act.

The Chief Justice—If that were so, we would not have this difficulty in considering it. It seems to me as at present that the change of expression in the Amendment Act is rather against you.

Sir Joseph Arnould—I think so too.

The Advocate General said his argument might be thus expressed:—Argument in favour of a discretion—first, that the seamen will be protected, because the Shipping Master will not be disposed to exercise his discretion improperly; second, the community will be less likely to be burdened because the Shipping Master, a duly appointed officer by Government, has a better knowledge of the existing state of British possessions than the sailors can possibly have, and would know whether there was a chance of future employment in the existing state of labour; and, third, the argument on the other hand, that if the opposite conclusion were adopted, the seamen would not be so well protected, and the community would probably be burdened with the charge of keeping men for weeks, months, or years. There appeared to be a general impression and tendency throughout the Acts that seamen required protection, and therefore he held this must be decided in favour of that protector, the Shipping Master, having a discretion for the benefit of the seamen. He submitted that the discussion, therefore, had been properly raised, and that their Lordships should not compel a discharge of these three men.

This concluded the Advocate General's argument, and the Court adjourned at this stage till Friday morning. On the Court resuming the counsel in support of the rule was called.

Mr. Pigot, in addressing the Court for applicant, said that very little remained for him to argue, for it so happened that in the course of the argument of his learned friend remarks had fallen from their Lordships on almost every point he had intended to urge. He thought that after going through all the points on which the Hon'ble the Advocate General had touched, the whole thing come to what had been stated by Mr. Phear, and he was unable to discover any argument to apply more strictly that the one applied by that judge when he said—"All that section 207 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, does is to provide that for the protection alike of sailors and masters a public act shall be done at the time of the granting of the discharge. The Shipping Master must be first asked to satisfy himself, either that the contract is duly terminated or put an end to, or that the master is otherwise entitled to say that the sailor shall be discharged. In other words, the function of granting his sanction is imposed on the official, solely that he may protect the sailor from wrongful conduct on the part of the master of the ship. The very position of section 207 relative to the subject-matter of the immediately preceding and following section is exceedingly expressive to this effect." Then, Sir Joseph Arnould had said on the previous day that the whole question substantially before them was, whether the Act applied in the case of a seaman discharged by consent, and the Advocate General had commenced his statement of the Calcutta case by saying—"The question is whether the Shipping Master has any discretion in the matter." That really was the whole question, and it was ruled in the negative by Mr. Phear, whose decision, he admitted, was not binding on this Court, but was ably supported by his argument which he did not base on the peculiar circumstances of the case before him. The Advocate General had here raised a question as to the Shipping Master being appointed by Government to prevent the increase of the number of loafers in the town. But he submitted that the Shipping Master had only to consider the circumstances as between captain and seaman. For instance, if he found that the captain had not an equitable right to discharge the seaman, then undoubtedly he would refuse his sanction. But if he found that owing to some local circumstance the state of trade was such as to tend to the advantage of the sailor in getting employment, then that might be a reason for not refusing the sanction, which otherwise he might under the Act refuse. On looking to the section his learned friend had been unable to point out the slightest ground for presuming an intention on the part of the legislature to protect the sailor against himself. His learned friend had failed in this, simply because there was not such a thing in the Act. It might have been very laudable of the legislature to put that in the recital of the early Acts when they might have studied correctly what was the state of matters—that British seamen were to be dealt with as children and minors. But that did not appear in the present Act, and the fact of such recital not being there, and another passage omitted, showed substantially that that was not the meaning of this Act. At any rate they were in this position—the previous Acts were all repealed, and it was for their Lordships to consider whether the legislature that repealed these clauses, and did not substitute anything else, intended that the seamen should still receive the same protection. No doubt, did the whole tenor of the Act lead them to conclude that its scope was to that effect, they might come to that conclusion even though the recital was omitted. But he submitted there was nothing in the Act to imply that the seamen was to be protected against himself. There were provisions that he should be properly paid and that he should not be cheated by his master, and the Shipping Master was to see that he was not discharged without his wages or in a summary way at a foreign port: and when they considered the relation between master and seaman—the complete subservience and obedience of the latter, and the enormous advantage that a man vested with such authority as the captain might have over an isolated individual sailor at a foreign port—it was most natural the legislature should come in for the protection of the seaman without considering him utterly like a child and unable to take care of himself. Then came the clause as to leaving behind, and when they considered how easy it was to drop a man from a ship or leave him ashore when sailing, it was the most natural thing that the legislature should throw a protection around the sailor against a bad master who was disposed unwarrantably to exercise his power. These clauses were in the Act, but all through it, from beginning to end, there was not a single word which went a step further than the protection of the sailor against his master. The seaman was left open to make his own contract, only using the forms of the Board of Trade, and the Act did not meddle with his conduct at all, but simply protected him in getting his contract clearly made and carried out. A sailor might agree to go to and return from any place or not just as he chose. If it were in the United Kingdom he required no discharge, but if he sailed to a foreign port and his engagement terminated then he had simply to apply and get his discharge as a matter of course.

Sir Joseph Arnould—Well, that is a case in which the discharge has the consent of both parties, and would be sanctioned by the Shipping Master.

Mr. Pigot—And what has the Shipping Master to do? Simply to perform a judicial proceeding—to see that both have their rights—and then sanction the discharge.

The Chief Justice remarked that it was very possible a man might agree to take his discharge when out at sea under very different circumstances from those in which he would have agreed to do so at home; and so the legislature may have thought that in a foreign port this should not be allowed as a matter of course, and so thought it right to give the seamen a peculiar protection, and not only give them a protection, but also think of the interest of the public. His Lordship could not agree with the learned counsel's argument that because there was nothing in the Amendment Act as to public interests these were not to be considered, for this was only a consolidated Act, and it might be that it was not thought at all necessary to repeat the recital. Many of its provisions here were re-enactments of the previous Act, and the Advocate General was entitled to refer to recital of 7th and 8th Victoria, as showing that the legislature considered the seamen required protection. That clause went further than protection; it said that great mischief had arisen by leaving seamen in foreign ports, who getting distressed threatened to become pirates if not otherwise provided for. It might be that in the present case the Shipping Master had not exercised his direction in the best way in stipulating for other three men being taken away; but the question the Court had to deal with was—had he a discretion? He might have exercised that in a better way, but there was no doubt the Shipping Master had acted to the best of his judgment in the matter.

Mr. Pigot—Oh, of course; I don't say otherwise. The learned counsel then argued that if the agreement was just, the Shipping Master had no right to interfere against the sailor's consent. A sailor might in a moment of anger agree to leave his ship, because he was to be imprisoned, or he might consent in order to get leave to go ashore—so improvident were they for what they wanted at the moment. But the simple question the Shipping Master had to decide was, whether as between master and seaman the master had the right to discharge the seaman: and he ought not to interfere when his refusal would lead to the sailor being taken against his will to his ship in chains and so taken back to England. And such were the facts in this case. The captain could not discharge these consenting men as the Shipping Master refused his sanction; the men would not go back to the ship; and so the captain took them to the magistrate, and they were now imprisoned. The ordinary course was that they should be sent to the ship in irons, but in this case they would remain in prison till their Lordships gave their decision. But it seemed to him that it could not have been the intention of the legislature to have so treated ground up men—as if they could not judge for themselves whether to take their discharge.

Sir Joseph Arnould said that previous Acts seemed to have taken India into consideration and that such was done also in the 12th regulation of the Board of Trade, the clause was omitted in the amendment Act. It had provided in these that a seaman could not get his discharge in a foreign port when the Shipping Master thought it would be prejudicial to the seaman himself and to the port; and the omission of these words were his chief difficulty as a judge.

Mr. Pigot urged that there was nothing in the present Act to justify the Shipping Master in refusing on public grounds. That was the sole reason in this case, but there was nothing in the Act as to a desire to lessen the burden on Government, and he might perenthetically remark that, considering what size of a port this was, considering the extent of the port of Bombay, and the immense number of ships lying in the harbour, it seemed to be perfectly absurd to suggest that seventeen distressed seamen were a burden too great on the Government, especially when this was stated to be the period of the year at which they were most numerous. The learned counsel then referred to the regulations of the Board of Trade, holding that Mr. Phear gave very just conclusions on these, and that at any rate the Board of Trade was not empowered by the Merchant Shipping Act to prepare rules. The Act of 1854 gave them powers to draw up forms but not rules, and so the existing rules were not authorized, and though the Board had been authorized by Acts 25 and 26 Vic., cap. 63, to do so, still they had not done so.

Sir Joseph Arnould remarked that the common-sense view of the Act was, that the Shipping Master should have power to keep down the number of men in a labour market which was overstocked. Every body knew that the seaman was proverbially improvident, and did not know, nor care to know, the state of the port, if he could only get ashore and have his fling.

Mr. Pigot then concluded his arguments by urging that there was no reason to suppose the legislature had intended the Shipping Master to interfere and cause grown up men to be sent home in chains as in this case, and that the Court should give effect to the decision by Mr. Phear and allow the discharge.

The argument was here closed, and the Chief Justice said the Court would take time to consider the judgment, but would give it on an early day as they considered it desirable that this important subject should be settled as soon as possible.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.

PROCEEDINGS IN LONDON.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

(COMMISSIONERS—SIR CHARLES JACKSON, PRESIDENT, MAJOR McLEOD INNES, AND MAXWELL MELVILL, ESQ.)

FRIDAY, 11TH DECEMBER 1868.

The Commissioners sat at the Grosvenor Hotel.

ROBERT HANNAY, SWORN AND EXAMINED.

PRESIDENT—I believe that you were a director of the Bank of Bombay in former years, with regard to which I do not wish to examine you, but you were elected a director, or at least you sat, on the 15th of December 1864, did you not? Witness—I first sat in the middle of 1862. President—That was under the old charter. Our enquiry does not extend to that period. Witness—I think that on the last occasion I sat for the first time on the 5th of January 1865; but I have no record upon the point. President—I find in the minute book that your first sitting was on the 15th December. I think that you were elected on the 8th. Witness—I think that I was elected on the 28th of December and sat on the 5th of January, but I have no record of it.—Q. You were elected president on the 2nd of March 1865? A. Yes.—Q. You resigned on the 3rd of April 1866? A. On the 9th of April.—Q. Your last sitting was on the 3rd of April? A. Yes; I was unable to attend to anything after that. President—You will see that you were present as a director on the 15th of December 1864. You were elected on the 12th. Witness—I thought that it had been later.—Q. You were elected on the 12th of December, and your first sitting was on the 15th. You resigned on the 9th of April 1866? A. Yes.—Q. I understand that you attended regularly at the bank, almost daily? A. Yes; with the exception of the time that I was sick at Kirkee. I started for Kirkee on the 18th of August 1865, and returned to Bombay on the 6th of October.—Q. You are well acquainted, no doubt, as having been president and director, with the practice of the new bank? A. I endeavoured after Mr. Birch's departure to make myself acquainted with it as well as I could. President—We will first of all ask you as to the discounts. When you came back to the bank at the end of December 1864, the discount lists had been given up? A. I heard it said by the directors then, that it was impossible to state what a man was worth, and that a reliable discount list could not be made out.—Q. It was well known amongst the directors that it had been given up? A. I should think so.—Q. What practice was substituted in its stead? A. From the time I joined in December, until March, I only attended on board days. My belief is that discounts were very much referred to the native directors.—Q. Do you happen to know whether there was any order passed within your knowledge, advising a reference in all cases of discount to the native directors? A. Not to my knowledge, but it was tacitly understood, and it was expected, I believe, that they should be afterwards referred to the weekly committee.—Q. Do you know, as a matter of fact, that during the course of the year 1864 the reference to the weekly committee was entirely given up, or that at least during the year 1864 there were only fifteen cases of that sort? A. Not of my own knowledge.—Q. You were not a director then? A. I was not.—Q. But as a practice during the first three months that you were a director, used you to have discount minutes sent round to you? A. I cannot remember that we had.—Q. Were you aware that at that time they were discounting promissory notes in one name without further security? A. To the best of my recollection it was not till the month of March.—Q. How came you to be aware of it then? A. Finding myself in the position of president, and not knowing so much about the bank as I found that it was necessary to know, I made enquiries as to many matters which I thought of.—Q. You found out in March that they were making those discounts in one name without further security? What steps did you take when you found that out? A. I believe that I took no steps.—Q. Did you know that they had been in the habit of discounting bills (I do not think that there were any after 1864) in which more than three months were to run? A. None were brought to my knowledge.—Q. As to the cash credits, before you were president, what was your belief as to the practice of cash credits? A. My belief was that a cash credit could never be a proper cash credit without two names. I have seen in the evidence in Bombay a paper on that subject which I shall be very glad to see now.—Q. You were not aware that shortly after the passing of Act 10 of 1863, the bank began to grant cash credits on a promissory note merely to a single individual? A. I was not.—Q. Were not you aware that on the second of June 1864, they got the board to sanction that practice? It was before you were a director, I know. Did you know when you were a director from that date, the 12th of December, till the time when you became president, that they were granting cash credits in one name? A. I was not aware of it.—Q. Do you recollect being consulted on June 1864, previously to that time, about an order which the board was going to pass, allowing cash credits in a single name? A. I have a recollection of Mr. Blair coming to me in Mr. Steel's absence. I think that Mr. Steel was at Matheran, and he asked me to jot down on paper what I considered was the Scotch system of cash credit. I did so, and he took it away with him, and I never heard more of it till I saw mention made of it in the evidence.—Q. Is that what you jotted down? Do not mind the alteration, but look at the original. (Handing exhibit A. 48 to the witness.) A. It is not my handwriting.—Q. But just read the original. Is that what you jotted down as the real system of Scotch cash credits? A. To the best of my knowledge and belief, that is what I jotted down with the exception of the alteration.—Q. Then you put down what was the real Scotch system? A. I believe that I did.—Q. And this alteration, if you had been consulted, you would never have agreed to? A. I could not have agreed to it.—Q. You therefore remained under the impression that at all events until you were president, the cash credits were always granted upon the security of two names? A. I believe even after I was president. Mr. Melvill—Mr. Blair consulted you because you were a partner of Mr. Gavin Steel's and he was a director, did he not? A. Yes; I think that Mr. Steel was absent at the time. President—When did you first become acquainted with the fact that these cash credits were granted in a single name? A. I have been trying to recollect, and so far as I recollect, I was never aware of it.—Q. All such cash credits I suppose ought to have been entered in the application book? A. Certainly.—Q. You never saw a little blue-book in which all cash credits on personal security only were entered? A. Never. President—I am now talking of the time before you were president? Witness—To the best of my recollection I never knew it at any time.—Q. After the 12th of April every thing was entered in the application book again regularly, after the resolution of the board to which I am going to call your attention. Did you ever authorize, in any way, the omission of applications from the application book? A. Never.—Q. You were always under the impression that it contained all the applications for cash credits and loans? A. I was.—Q. And that the register of bills discounted would show all bills? A. I was under that impression.—Q. Was it the practice to lay those two books on the table before the board of directors? A. I believe that it was.—Q. Are you quite sure about it? Just recollect. It was the case after you had become president; but was it so during those first four months? A. I cannot remember. I seldom looked at the application book until after I became president.—Q. What was the practice as to fixed loans? What did you suppose to be the practice during the first four months before you were president—when you were merely a director? A. They rarely came before me.—Q. You did not know what the practice was? A. I could not say.—Q. Were you aware that during that time before you were president, the bank were in the habit of lending large sums of money upon a promissory note or bond without other security, to a single person, or to be borrowers? A. I cannot say that I was aware of it. President—I will now go to the resolution of the 12th of April 1865. When you became president on the 2nd of March, you say that you began to make more enquiries as to the practice. Witness—I found it absolutely necessary, as we were entirely dependent upon the secretary for all our knowledge of what was going on. We were under the belief that he had always consulted Mr. Birch as to what was going, on. I found myself in a manner, at sea, when I became president.—Q. When you made these enquiries, what was the result of them? A. The result was that I found that many loans had been granted ostensibly upon personal security, with shares for safe custody taken with it.—Q. Did you then find that advances had been made in a single name without other security, as well as on the deposit of shares for safe custody? A. I should think that I must have done so.—Q. What did you propose to do when you found that this was the practice? A. I did not like the practice, as I did not understand it. I thought that it would be fair to advance as we had authority by the charter to do on shares, taking them as security. —Q. You thought, in fact, that you had sanctioned that practice of taking shares for safe custody, they being understood to be a security by a regular resolution of the board? A. It was so.—Q. And I believe that you were the author of this resolution of the 12th of April 1865? A. If you will allow me I will tell you how it was. I went over to the bank without any idea of making any such resolution. I had no conversation with Mr. Blair in the room, and whether I suggested it, or whether he suggested it, I am not aware, but when the other members came into the meeting, I talked to each one in succession, and they all thought it was the best course that it should be put at the board and carried; but I had no conversation with any director until I went into the board-room.—Q. Had you any previous conversation with Mr. Blair? A. Never.—Q. Was the resolution drawn up in form when you arrived at the bank? A. No.—Q. Then who drew up the resolution? A. The resolution was, I think, drawn up by Mr. Donald Robertson under Mr. Blair's directions; that is to the best of my belief.—Q. That I suppose was before the directors came in? A. It was after the directors came in.—Q. Here is the scroll minute. Looking at that, does it revive your recollection? (Handing the same to the witness.) A. Yes; that is how it was, to the best of my belief. President—That scroll minute, you see, says at the commencement —"with reference to the former board resolutions of the 6th of August and the 17th of September 1863, as regards advances on the security of shares." It is a sort of recital and is a much shorter recital than is in the resolution itself. Witness—To the best of my recollection I never heard of those two minutes before; not that I can charge my memory with.—Q. Do you not remember that they were inserted in the scroll minutes at the time that you saw them? A. I think not, I think that these resolutions were read out by Mr. Blair at the board.—Q. That is to say, the resolutions of the 6th of August and the 17th of September prohibiting the advance on shares without their being brought before the full board? A. Yes.—Q. You think that they were read out? A. I am almost certain that they were. President—Every director whom we have examined has said that they were not brought to his knowledge. Witness—To the best of my knowledge they were read out by Mr. Blair at the meeting. President—It looks so from that scroll minute at all events; the scroll minute refers to them. Witness—To the best of my recollection they were both read out at the meeting.—Q. That scroll minute was on the table? A. This must have been made at the table.—Q. Do you remember whether it was handed round? A. No; I think that it was read out.—Q. You think that the whole of it was read out? A. I think that the whole of it was read out. President—I want particularly to call your attention to the passage referring to the two previous orders. Witness—I think that those were turned up in the middle of an old minute book, and read aloud at the meeting so far as I can remember. President—You see that afterwards in the minute itself, when prepared formally, those resolutions which were referred to are set out at full length; but you say that those minutes were read out at the meeting. Witness—To the best of my recollection they were read out from a former minute book. President—I understood that you proposed this resolution with a view of sanctioning an irregular practice which you found had sprung up, namely, of taking the securities of these shares in contravention of the resolutions of the 6th of August and the 17th of September 1863. Witness—I cannot say that that was my exact motive. I had never seen those resolutions until that day.—Q. Then what was your motive? A. My object at the time was so far as possible to relieve the money market, and I believe, as you have stated, also in a measure to sanction the shares which we had received.—Q. Did you carefully consider the terms of that resolution? A. It was somewhat hastily done.—Q. Were you aware that it authorised advances on shares, the calls of which were not paid up? A. I was.—Q. Were you aware that it authorised advances on the premia of shares? A. I was.—Q. Were you aware that it authorised the secretary to make those advances at his discretion? A I unfortunately was.—Q. It restricted those advances to first class applicants, but who was to be the judge as to who were first class applicants? A. I may mention that at that particular time, the directors were nearly all new directors. We were very much dependant upon the secretary and the native directors, and it was supposed that the secretary having had so long the charge of the bank would best know who first class applicants were.—Q. Why did you select these particular companies? A. We implicitly believed, at least I myself did, in the two land companies.—Q. You mean the Back Bay and the Elphinstone Companies? A. Yes.—Q. The Elphinstone Company no doubt was a good company, and it is in existence now. You were a director of the Back Bay Company, were you not? A. I was.—Q. You were one of the consulting committee. Were not you also in some way connected with the Asiatic Bank? A. I was. The Asiatic Bank at that time, I believe, had 50 lacs with the Bank of Bombay, and I believed in it as firmly as I did in the Oriental Bank at that time.—Q. Mr. Brown, a director, was also the secretary of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, was he not? A. Yes.—Q. And Mr. Tracey and Premchund Roychund were also interested in the Back Bay Company and the Asiatic Bank? A. Yes; I may also mention that we came to the conclusion that if we left out those two companies, we should probably bring about a panic altogether, and we wished to avert that.—Q. Can you explain to us, why, having selected these particular companies upon which advances should be made, advances in point of fact were made upon the shares of many other companies? A. Those were the only authorised ones.—Q. Were you aware at any time subsequently that advances were made on United Victoria and Colaba shares, for instance? A. I cannot charge my memory at present, but I may state that I should have had no personal objection. I had sold all my shares which I intended to sell in the Back Bay Company. I afterwards purchased Asiatic Bank shares and unfortunately held them and do now. President—We will turn to another subject, namely, the powers of the secretary. Do you remember a discussion which took place shortly after Mr. Alexander Brown joined the board, with regard to the powers of the secretary, with Mr. Lushington and Mr. Chapman? A. I have an indistinct recollection of it.—Q. Do not you remember that Mr. Lushington, on that occasion, which was the 4th of May 1865, proposed that there should be some restriction on the powers of the secretary? A. I believe that he did.—Q. And the resolution really came to was this—"Resolved that no new constituent of the bank be allowed credit beyond three lacs rupees, without the special sanction of three directors." A. Yes.—Q. Is it your recollection that that really embodied the understanding which was come to at that meeting? A. To the best of my recollection and belief it did.—Q. You do not recollect that there was any understanding at that time, that from that moment all advances were to be brought before the board? A. I do not remember such an understanding.—Q If there had been any such understanding it must have appeared upon the minutes? A. It must have done so.—Q. And you would have seen that it did appear upon the minutes? A. I hope that I should.—Q. I believe that in the course of that discussion, you and Mr. Tracey strongly opposed any restrictions upon the powers of the secretary except to that extent? A. I may have done so.—Q. Do you remember whether Premchund was present on that occasion? He is not down on the list, but Mr. Brown said that he was under a strong impression that Premchund was present. A. I cannot say.—Q. That resolution, I suppose, was the result of a sort of compromise between you upon the discussion? A. I cannot charge my memory with the discussion now.—Q. Does not it clearly appear from the face of that resolution, that you were aware that the secretary was in the habit of making advances above three lacs at that time? A. It appears so. I should say that we felt very much inconvenienced after I became president from having no bye-laws whatever. —Q. Is it not clear from the resolution, that the only restriction which you then put upon the power of the secretary was that of not granting above three lacs to new constituents? A. It appears so.—Q. You say that you felt inconvenience from not having any bye-laws; but whose fault was that? A. I should say that it was the fault of the framers of the bill. President—No; the framers of the bill, it is true, struck out the bye-laws, and I am not quite sure that they had not good reason for it. That was schedule B. and they said:—"Every time that you want to alter a bye-law you must come to the Legislature;" and so they struck out that schedule and gave you a general power to make bye-laws with the consent of the Governor-General in Council? A. In 1865 we believed that we could not make bye-laws; everybody was so pressed with work that you could not think what would be the proper bye-laws for the bank at the time.—Q. Do you mean that no one could devote the time necessary for drawing up bye-laws? A. Partly that, and no one at the bank apparently knew what the bye-laws should be.—Q. You were all rather young men there at that time, were you not? A. We were all new directors.—Q. And the commercial directors were all rather young men, were they not? A. They were. —Q. Was there any proposition at any time to make any bye-laws? A. Not until I came home.—Q. Did you not hear that in March 1866, just shortly before you came home, the directors were even then to a great extent unaware of what the powers of the secretary were? A. I had frequently talked with Mr. Robertson as to what he considered to be his powers. I was going to write a letter home upon the subject, and in order to make myself certain as to what were his views I asked him.—Q. Shortly before you went home were not you asked by your brother directors to define what the powers of the secretary were? A. I was. I had promised to do so before leaving, because I felt the inconvenience of my predecessor having left me no memorandum. —Q. Did not you, as the best mode which you could think of, at the time of ascertaining what the powers of the secretary were, write to the secretary himself? A. I did.—Q. And I believe that that was his answer? (Handing exhibit A 34 to the witness) A. This is his answer to me.—Q. Upon that you wrote to your brother directors the letter of the 15th of March? A. Yes.—Q. You did not contradict the statement of Mr. Robertson of his powers till then, but you then proposed some slight modification of his powers? A. I did.—Q. And after you left, I believe, that your brother directors drew up some bye-laws, dated 31st March, in accordance with your suggestion? A. I think that they must have done so before I left.—Q. Do you remember how renewals of bills took place when you were first appointed a director of the bank. I am speaking of before you became president? A. They were entirely left to the secretary so far as I know.—Q. How was it, after you became president; was the same practice continued? A. I believe so, in a great measure. It was an unfortunate practice.—Q. Is it not a very dangerous practice to go on renewing bills time after time? A. No doubt. We had adopted a policy which we thought was the best at the time.—Q. Were the questions of renewals ever referred to you? A. I was very much at the bank, and I cannot say that they were never referred to me, but I think not often. Many of them may have been referred to me. I cannot recollect.—Q. I want again just to ask you whether you remember at any time (because Mr. Blair has spoken to the practice) any distinct authority being given to Mr. Blair by you, or by any one else, to be satisfied with the directions of a single native director as to advances? A. To the best of my belief I was not aware of such instruction.—Q. If you had given any such order, you, I think, would have

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recollected it A. I think so. I think that no such order was ever given by me.—Q. Can you tell us any other limitation which was ever placed upon the powers of the secretary during the time that you were president, excepting the resolution of the 4th of May 1865? A. I remember some days after the resolution of April (I cannot say how long) going over to the bank and finding the loans which the secretary, Mr. Blair, had made at his discretion, and I told him that I thought that they had been made without discretion, and that no advances should be for the future made upon shares without the sanction of the directors or of the committee. That was about the middle of April.—Q. That was just a few days before Mr. Blair went home? A. Yes; he went home at the end of April.—Q. He went home on the 29th. Did you repeat that order to Mr. Robertson? A. I may have written it, or I may have spoken it. I know that I mentioned it. President—The order which was given was never obeyed, and therefore I want to know whether it was ever conveyed to Mr. Robertson, who succeeded Mr. Blair? A. At this moment I cannot say. Q.—Very shortly after that no doubt everything was brought before the board, after the panic set in. A. There was a request that nearly every thing should be brought before the board, with the exception of small loans to people who were known. President—You have been spoken of several times as a strong advocate for giving very enlarged powers to the secretary? A. I unfortunately was so. I thought that with responsibility we should get good service.—Q. Mr. Brown in speaking of the discussion which took place at the board on the 4th of May 1865, says—"Mr. Hannay was the spokesman, and said that unless the secretary was left unfettered, it would be impossible to make him feel his responsibility. I think Mr. Tracey joined him in that, and Mr. Hannay added that men of standing had too much self-respect to submit to have their applications scrutinized by the whole board, and that, if we insisted, the bank would lose much valuable business." Does that convey a right impression of the course which you took in that discussion? A. I think that to the best of my belief it is very nearly as it was.—Q. Do you remember shortly after that, on the 11th of May, two discounts coming forward, one for the Alliance Bank and the other for some people of the name of Chinoy, and do you remember that an objection was taken by Mr. Lushington to such loans on personal security merely? A. My recollection of the Alliance Bank is, that in consultation with Mr. Robertson we took good bills for the loans which we gave to them.—Q. There has been no loss upon the Alliance Bank? A. It had nothing to do with personal securities.—Q. But there has been a loss upon the loan to Chinoy. The scroll minutes have gone to the printer. Mr. Brown says in his evidence—"I have had an opportunity of refreshing my memory, but I should like to refer to the minutes with regard to those applications;" and then Mr. Brown takes them in his hand and says—"My reasons for assenting to the granting of those loans is expressed in one of my minutes. Mr. Lushington's minute, 'I would grant no loans on personal security only.' Mr. Hannay minuted as follows:—'I agree with our late president, Mr. Birch, that good personal security is far better than any other.'" What did you mean by that? A. I meant that if a man was a man of good standing, I thought that the discounting of his bill was the best security which we could have.—Q. Was not it something illogical, because if it is good, of course one security is as good as another, but if you look to a security, is not personal security the worst that you can have? A. It is better to have a good man than bad shares.—Q. Is it your opinion that personal security as an abstract proposition, is better than any other? A. That was then my opinion.—Q. Was it Mr. Birch's opinion? A. I believe that it was.—Q. Do you adhere to that opinion still? A. I do not.—Q. Do you recollect any of those large loans which took place on personal security, and on one name during the time that you were a director and president of the bank? A. I cannot charge my memory with any particular one.—Q. Do you remember the large loan to Mr. Brown on the 25th of February 1865? You were director then, and it was just shortly before you became president, a loan being granted to him of 2,50,000 rupees? A. I have no recollection of its being granted. Of course I have heard much of it once.—Q. Are we to understand that that was done by the secretary himself, upon his own responsibility? A. It must have been so.—Q. Do you remember whether that loan was renewed fourteen days afterwards? A. I cannot charge my memory with knowing of it at the time.—Q. Were you, or were you not, as president, consulted on such large transactions as that? A. I think very rarely until the end of April 1865.—Q. You occasionally recommended I find, some of these loans? A. Yes; when I thought that I knew the men well.—Q. Do you recollect Kursondass Madhowdass's large loan? A. That was before my time.—Q. Do you not remember its renewal on the 8th of December 1865, in which there was a transfer of those large loans from the partners of Kursondass Madhowdass's firm into the names of Premabhoy Hemabhoy, Premchund Roychund, and Kursondass Madhowdass? A. To the best of my recollection the transfer was made by the secretary on his own responsibility. President—That I think was brought before the board. I think that you will find that it was brought before the board. Witness—I remember its being brought before the board, but I think that that was after it was done. President—Mr. Brown referred us to you for this transaction. He says—"I sat for the last time on the 7th December, and for some weeks before had not been able to attend to business. I believe that Kursondass was right in saying that the transfer of the loans improved the position of the bank." Witness—We all thought so. President—I have no doubt that you thought so. Mr. Hannay knows most about that transaction. I believe that there was an understanding about the renewal of those loans. Kursondass was not to be pressed for payment. Witness—I cannot say that I knew more about that loan than any other director in the bank, but my impression is after having read Mr. Brown's evidence, that we were to get so much security from Cursetjee Furdoonjee in the event of his loan being carried on, and that this loan was to be carried on also. President—Then Premchund gave you a dividend upon his estate. Witness—I thing that it was a dividend of 25 lacs.—Q. Had you entered into any understanding with Kursondass to renew that loan? A. I had not, as an individual.—Q. Was there any understanding entered into about renewing those large loans? A. The general policy which we adopted was a policy of renewal.—Q. But was it not a very imprudent thing with so large a sum as 25 lacs to enter into any agreement to renew, when it had been already going in for eleven months? A. At that particular time the committee were investigating the affairs of Cursetjee Furdoonjee, and so far as I recollect the circumstances, they reported to us that it was worth sixteen annas in the rupee.—Q. Then I am to understand that you do not recollect having given any promise express or implied to renew that loan? A. I do not.—Q. The consequence has been that it has been renewed and renewed, and that there has been a very great loss upon those loans. You do not recollect at all having been a party to any such transaction? A. I cannot recollect, nor do I think I was a party to it, excepting that we adopted the policy which we thought was the right policy to adopt, namely, that of forbearance.—Q. On the 8th of December at the time of those transfer there was no particular reason why you should adopt a policy of forbearance with forbearance with men like Premchund whose standing was then high, and Premabhoy Hemabhoy who was then, I think, a member of the Legislative Council, and who was rich, and Kursondass Madhowdass had not failed then, had he? A. No.—Q. Then why did not you press for the repayment of the loan on the 8th of December? A. Knowing what we know now we should have done it. We believed that the policy was good at the time. President—That loan was granted originally in August 1864, and it was a most outrageous transaction. It was 25 lacs, and it was allowed to run till the 1st of July 1865, eleven months. When they did not pay up then, one would have thought that they would have been pressed. The bills were renewed, and then it came before you on the 8th of December you say, after the transfer had been allowed by the secretary; is that so? A. I believe that that is so. It had the sanction of the board. President—This is the resolution of the board on the 3rd of August 1865—"Resolved that the loans be renewed for three months from the 1st of July on his (Kirsondass Mahowdass) depositing the acknowledgment of his claim against Cursetjee Furdoonjee, and a guarantee bond signed by Messrs. Premchund Roychund and Premabhoy Hemabhoy; and it is understood that they will be renewed in part or in full for a further period if required. The rate of interest to be 9 per cent. Interest to be paid at the end of each three months." There is a regularly recorded resolution to renew that loan again. Witness—Yes.—Q. Do you think that that was prudent banking? A. I cannot think so now.—Q. Then you say that when it was brought before the board again on the 8th of December at the time of the transfer, the transfer had actually taken place? A. My belief is that if it had not been arranged, it was all put down on paper. President—The date of the transfer is the 18th of December 1865. Witness—If it was so, I believe that we were all of opinion that the secretary had acted wisely for the interests of the bank at the time.—Q. You thought that he improved the position of the bank by taking Premabhoy Hemabhoy? A. Yes.—Q. Did you get any security from those parties at the time of following that transfer of the 8th of December? A. I cannot charge my memory. President—It appears that no security was then taken for such an enormous sum as 25 lacs. 23 Back Bay shares were deposited on the 13th of February 1866, about two months afterwards. You trusted that 25 lacs entirely to the names divided into five lacs, nine lacs, and 11 lacs, of Premabhoy Hemabhoy, Premchund Roychund, and Kursondass Madhowdass. Witness—I believe that we did so.—Q. As I understand, you do not now defend that transaction? A. No.—Q. Do you recollect Mr. Campbell's loan? It was a loan to John Campbell with Sidney Smith. He was recommended by you in a discount minute on the 10th of February 1865. Do you know who those gentlemen were? Witness—What was the amount of the loan? President—50,000 rupees. There has been a great loss. 40,000 rupees has been the loss upon it. Witness—I was not aware that I had recommended it. If it is in the minute, of course I did. If I recommended it, I must have thought them good for the amount at the time.—Q. Do you recollect who Mr. John Campbell and Mr. Sidney Smith were? A. Mr. John Campbell must have been a partner in the firm of Scott and Company and Mr. Sidney Smith must have been doctor, but I have no recollection of recommending them.—Q. You do not recollect the circumstances. There is your name upon the document. "Dr. Smith is a little man. Give them 50,000 rupees for a short period." I think that that is your hand-writing (Handing exhibit to the witness.) A. Yes; but I have no recollection of it. President—There has been a very great loss upon that transaction. 40,000 rupees out of 50,000 have been lost. Do you recollect recommending Mr. Cooper for a discount on the 24th of February 1865? A. I have no recollection of it. Mr. Cooper was at that time considered a wealthy man.—Q. Was not he one of the directors of some of those ephemeral companies—the Deccan Cotton Cleaning Company—and some of these other companies? A. He may have been.—Q. I see that you recommended him in conjunction with some others; there are three names; and the loss upon that transaction has been exactly one half. You recommended him by a discount minute of the 24th of February 1865. Do you recollect doing that? A. I do not recollect having done so, but I may have done so. The other two parties were considered wealthy, and Mr. Cooper was at that time considered wealthy also.—Q. Were not all those persons great speculators? Were not they directors of several of those ephemeral companies? A. They may have been.—Q. Do you recollect recommending Cowasjee Rustomjee Pochajee jointly with Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanobhoy for a discount? A. I do not. The references to me at that time were almost interminable, and it is impossible for me to rembember them.—Q. That case appears to have been brought before the board and to have been sanctioned by the board. Then there is the case of Cursonjee Merwanjee. Do you recollect a loan to Cursetjee Merwanjee, Mr. Reid, and Mr. Wesché of 250,000 rupees. A. I do not.—Q. Do you recollect that you strongly objected on that occassion to his getting that discount. You expressed yourself very strongly as to Wesché as to his being a speculator. How was it that he got the loan? (Handing the discount minute to the witness.) A. I am taken perfectly by surprise. I have no recollection of such a letter. President.—He got the loan notwithstanding your saying that you thought that he ought not to have it he being a speculator. Witness—I must have considered him worth the money at the time if I recommended it. President—I do not know that you did. The only evidence which I have is that you strongly objected to it. I want to know how the bank was managed. You said "I would discount Weschés bill"—I suppose that that was the understanding, and that the secretary thought that as you did not object to Wesche, although he was a speculator, he might discount this bill. You do not recollect the transaction at all? Witness—I do not at all.—Q. Was not that bill renewed? A. That I cannot say. President—It was, I believe, renewed over and over again notwithstanding that you said that there should be no renewal. Mr. Wesché was a bank manager, was not he? Witness—I think that he was.—Q. What was Mr. Reid? A. He was at one time accountant of the Bank of Bombay.—Q. He had left that situation then? A. Yes; he was, I think, in the Alliance Bank.—Q. Must you not all have known that that was a bill which was wanted for speculation? A. Yes; it appears so now. President—Then there was another discount on the 20th of February 1865 to Dady Nusserwanjee Dady for one lac on which there has been a very great loss. Witness—He was a son of our old broker and at that time a very wealthy young man. They had been our brokers for many years. We have sometimes trusted them with money of ours to the extent of six lacs without security. President—You first of all passed the loan perfectly in order. Your words are "He must be worth 12 lacs at least. You shall have the sherry—R. H." You and Mr. Steel appear to have recommended this man for this loan and then three months afterwards Dady Nusserwanjee Dady has one lac falling due on the 23rd. He says that he can only afford you rupees 12,000 cash and wishes you to renew, and you say "as he has plenty of property, I think you are safe in doing this. Your's sincerely, R. Hannay." That does not look like a very rich man. Witness—The property belonging to him was where I lived, and for that property a good while after that they refused I think 15 lacs of rupees—That property belonged to himself and his brother.—Q. If that was the case, how is it that there was this enormous loss? A. It must have been from the enormous depreciation of the property. I cannot make out why there should ever have been a loss on that young man's account. President.—There was a loss of one-third. Witness.—Nothing gave me greater surprise. I looked upon the loan to him as being perfectly safe?—Q. Is not the real explanation—that vicious system of going on renewing? A. It became a vicious system, but it was done for the best.—Q. Ought it not to have shown you that that man was speculating when he could only pay 12,000 rupees when the bill became due. A. He was then expecting a sale of the property, and I believe that it was mortgaged by his friend Cowasjee Jehanghier. He wanted more.—Q. Do you recollect Mr. Howard, the barrister, applying for a loan? A. I know that he had a loan, but I do not remember the application. President—On the 6th of February 1865 he applied for a loan of 50,000 rupees, and you let him have it without any security. He was introduced by Mr. George Taylor, who recommended him for a lac. You will see the letter. By a discount minute of the 2nd of February I see you recommended it (the papers being handed to the witness.) Do you recollect that transaction? A. I see my own handwriting.—Q. How came you to lend to Mr. Howard 50,000 rupees? A. He was then considered to be a man of considerable property.—Q. What did you think he was going to do with that Rs. 50,000. Did you enquire? A. No. I did not.—Q. Did you think it necessary to enquire when you lent sums of this kind to people not in trade? A. We unfortunately did not enquire.—Q. Did you not think that you would be bolstering up a system of speculation by allowing people who were not in trade to borrow money in this way. Did it not strike you that they were going to invest it in shares? A. I cannot remember at this time. No doubt it ought to have been considered.—Q. You took no security whatever from Mr. Howard, can you account for that? A. I cannot, except that we considered him good with the security.—Q. Do you remember a loan to Hurst with Passmore on the 27th of February 1865, without any security? A. I do not remember the granting of it. President—There is a discount minute of the 24th of February 1865 in which it was recommended by you. Here is the original application for a loan. (Handing the same to the witness.) You said that Hurst and Company would be good for 2 lacs, and you recommended him. It was only a small transaction, I admit, namely, Rs. 15,000. Witness—I appear to have done so. I have no recollection of it.—Q. Then when the time came for renewal, he could not pay? A. I have no recollection of ever having said that the man was worth two lacs.—Q. Do you not recollect that when the time came for renewal, he could not pay. Here is the letter to you from Mr. Robertson. He says, "If we give him a little time to collect outstanding debts, he will pay in full." You write in answer—"I do not know much about Hurst; better get what you can out of him now." But you had recommended him before for 2 lacs? A. The recommendation I think must have been an error. Another person must have said that he was worth 2 lacs. President—"Mr. Hannay says that Mr. Hurst is good for two lacs." That is Mr. Robertson's handwriting? Witness—Yes; I have no recollection of saying it, and this other minute confirms me, for I say "I do not know much about Mr. Hurst." I think that Mr. Robertson must have mistaken some other person's name for mine in that memorandum.—Q. Do you recollect two cash credits to Hormusjee Cursetjee of 20,600 rupees on the 28th of March 1866 and 15,000 rupees on the 5th of April 1866? A. I certainly would have trusted him to a very much greater extent. President—This is your letter strongly recommending him, is it not? (Handing the same to the witness.) Is not that a letter strongly recommending that he should not be pressed for payment? A. Yes; that is my letter. President—You took considerable responsibility upon yourself. These are evidently renewals; these transactions of the 28th of March and the 5th of April 1866 are mere renewals of previous transactions, and the renewal was made in consequence of your recommending that this man should not be pressed, and in consequence of that recommendation he was not pressed, and there has been a very great loss. Can you account for that, who was he? A. He had formerly been a partner of our own brokers; they were considered one of the most respectable firms in Bombay. We sometimes entrusted them with six lacs of our own money at a time, and before they dissolved partnership, they had a most splendid business.—Q. Do you recollect that there was some payment made at that time? A. I think that I would not authorise a renewal without a payment. President—There must have been payment because the original loan was two lacs? Witness—I knew him so well that I would not have authorized his having a renewal unless he did so for pay.—Q. Your explanation of this transaction is that, as I understand, you really did think that that man would pay? A. I did.—Q. You knew him? A. Intimately. He was an uncle of Cowasjee Jehanghier.—Q. Do you remember a resolution of the board of the 6th of July 1865 authorising the secretary at his discretion to sign any trust deeds to which other bank managers might assent. A. Yes. I remember the resolution.—Q. Do you think that that was a wise and prudent measure? A. I thought that if all the other bank managers assented, in the multitude of councillors, there would be wisdom, and that it would be right for us to assent also.—Q. But do you not think it would have been wiser to reserve a little power in your own hands? A. I think that very soon afterwards we did.—Q. Was not Mr. Brown's failure announced at the next board meeting after you passed that resolution, namely, on the 13th of July? A. Very possibly it was.—Q. Did not Mr. Lidderdale then move that there should be some alteration of that resolution giving such powers to the secretary? A. I think that he did but that the whole of the rest of the board were in favour of it.—Q. Nobody would second his motion? A. No.—Q. And then again when he did bring (which he need not have done) this resolution passed at the meeting of the creditors before the board and ask their sanction to the trust deed Mr. Lidderdale again moved that their sanction should not be given? A. I cannot charge my memory with that, but no doubt it is the case.—Q. You have, I suppose, read the evidence upon that point? A. I have not been able to read it carefully. President—Mr. Lidderdale dissented. Do you recollect the grounds upon which the board determined to grant that release to Mr. Brown? A. To the best of my recollection Mr. Lushington thought that it was of no use throwing good money after bad and I agreed with him, and all the rest were of the same opinion except Mr. Lidderdale.—Q. Do you recollect whether there was any hesitation on the part of yourself and the other directors about allowing Mr. Brown to go through the Insolvent Court? A. That I cannot remember.—Q. Do you recollect whether there was any feeling on your part or on the part of the other directors that it was undesirable that such a transaction should be made a matter of comment. A. It was well known, I think, that there could be no such desire and no idea of secrecy.—Q. Whose opinion was it, or was it the opinion of anybody on that occasion, that the board were not to make themselves the censors of the morals of the mercantile community? A. I think that it was the general opinion of the Board.—Q. Mr. Brown had failed for forty-three lacs of rupees, had he not? A. It was reported so.—Q. And it has been given in evidence before us by his own trustee that his estate realized 14,000 rupees. His failure was in the first few days of July and his trust deed was signed on the 15th. Do you think that the interests of the bank were protected by a hurried transaction of that sort? A. What more could we have got?—Q. Would it not have been wiser to have tried to get a little more? A. We were then all very much pressed with work, and depressed with the state of matters, and probably we did not consider it as we otherwise might have done.—Q. How do you think that you protected the interests of the bank? A. I came to the conclusion that we were not likely to get anything more, and that the expenses of prosecution would be greater than any result which we could get.

(To be continued.)

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A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.

Just Landed.

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

2 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
15th January, 1869.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,

(No. 24, Meadow Street, Bombay.)

1, East Street, Poona,

Have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous Customers and the Public, that they have just received Overland a large supply of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, a few of which are enumerated below:—

LADIES' BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

White Satin, Kid, Marsala, and Jean Boots.
Bronze, Sensation, and Plain. do.
Black Satin do.
„ Kid, Hessian, Bootees, Croquet, Walking, Plain, and House Boots.
„ Brown and Grey Cashmere Boots.
To fasten over Instep with Elastic Bands (French).
White Satin and Jean Shoes.
Slippers Red, Black, Blue, and Bronze.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

French Glove Kid (Emperor's)	Boots	Dress.
All Patent	do.	
Do. „ (with spur boxes)	do.	
Kid top Patent Calf Golosh	do.	Walking.
Memel top French Calf Golosh	do.	
Calf Croquet	do.	
Enamelled Croquet	do.	
Do. Imitation Balmorals	do.	
Do. Plain	do.	
Morocco top Morocco Golosh	do.	
Kid do. do.	do.	
Brown Morocco (Chelsea)	do.	
Do. Calf Golosh	do.	
Canvas	do.	
Enamelled and Brown Napoleon	do.	Riding.

Shoes in all the above materials, Elastic side and to Lace.
Slippers in Leopard and Hairy Calfskins, Morocco, Patent, Plush, and Enamelled Leather.
CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES in great variety.

SUNDRIES.

A few Sets of very superior Single and Double Harness, Riding Saddles and Bridles, Double and Single Reins, Driving Riding and Hunting Whips, Rug and Luggage Straps, a choice selection of Walking Sticks, Alpaca Umbrellas, Gent's Brown and Patent Waist Belts, Courier and Officers' Bags of sizes, Leather Alberts, Purses in great variety, Writing Desks of various sizes, Ladies' Doeskin Gauntlets, Military Undress, Irregular Cavalry and Hunting Spurs of every description, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Carriage Rugs in various colors, Solid Leather Portmanteaus of sizes, Jamieson and Harris's Harness Composition, India Rubber Racket Shoe Soles, Black and Yellow Enamelled Hide, Grained Hide, and Waterproof Canvas Gaiters (Thigh and Knee), Patent Varnish, Kid Reviver, Blacking and Shoe Brushes, Trowser and Spur Chains, and Steel Burnishers.

PRICE LISTS, containing directions for self-measurement post free on application.

Bombay, 16th November, 1868.

NOTICES.

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Harmoniflutes, large size on Stand and with Foot Blower. Complete in case. Rs. 120.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H.I.H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

45, Rue de Richelieu,

PARIS.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by Grimault and Co., Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

DISEASES of the CHEST.

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. Grimault & Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

DIARRHŒA, DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH.

GRIMAULT and Co.'s GUARANA—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, sick head-ache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE or IRON.

By Leras. M. D., Docteur es Sciences.

GRIMAULT & Co., CHEMISTS.

According to the opinion of the members of the Paris Academy of Medicine, this article is superior to all the ferruginous preparations known. It agrees best with the stomach, never causes costiveness; it contains the elements of the blood and the osseous frame, and succeeds where other preparations fail, such as Vallet's pills, iron reduced by hydrogen lactate of iron, and ferruginous mineral water. One table spoonful of the solution or syrup contains three grains of salt of iron. They are both colourless.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S Digestive

Lozenges of the Alkaline Lactates.

The Alkaline Lactates exercise the most beneficial influence over the derangements of digestion, either by their peculiar action on the mucuous membrane of the stomach, or by affording to the latter through their combination with the saliva to the gastric juice a supply of lactic acid, which all English, French, and other physiologists admit to be an essential principle of digestion. For the information of those who may be without medical advice, it may be stated here that the symptoms of impaired digestion are—Headache, pain in the forehead, hemicrania, gastritis, gastralgia heartburn, wind in the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, emaciation, etc

INTERNAL of LOCAL

New Curative Agent.

MATICO.

GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub, called Matico, and cures promptly and infallibly without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each Bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free.

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BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Rs. as Cash.	Rs. as. Credit.
FLITCH, preserved in Salt and Sugar; PRIME MIDDLES ONLY, from 18 to 26lbs. each, per lb.	1 0	1 2
Do. do. ON CUT	1 2	1 4
FINE STREAKED BREAKFAST, in sealed tins, of from 3 to 8 lbs., per lb.	1 2	1 4

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THE REAL LEADENHALL OX TONGUES;

In Pickle—far superior in flavour and delicacy to every other description of Tongue.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Each	4 8	5 0
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arising from weakness of the vessels of the Scalp, may be cured by the use of

Mr. Erasmus Wilson's

HAIR WASH.

A remedy at once real and exceedingly pleasant in use. Prepared from the original prescription, in bottles at Cash Rs. 2 as. 4; Credit Rs. 2 as 8

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„ LATAKIA.
„ SHAG.
„ SMOKING MIXTURE.

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Packets „ „ 1 0 „ 1 4

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"Palatable and more permanent in its effects than Cod Liver Oil."—Dr. Dobell on Turberculosis.

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to whose BRANDIES was awarded

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have just landed the FIRST CONSIGNMENT TO BOMBAY of these celebrated Spirits, the quality of which will be found to sustain fully their high European reputation.

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COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, per dozen	27 0	30 0
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SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES

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Abdominal Belts.
Amputating Instruments.
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Caustic Holders, Vulcanite
Catheters, Gum Elastic
Catheters, Silver
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Dilators, Holt's
Ear Douches
Ear Trumpets
Ear Vibrators, Solomon's
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„ „ Dr. Kennedy's
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„ and Stomach Pump Apparatus
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Needles, Seton and others
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Probes
Sounds, Silver and Steel
Specula, Anal
Specula, Ear
Specula, Eye
Specula, Vaginal
Sphymographa, Maury's
Splints
Sponge Tents
Sponges, Sanitary
Stethoscopes
Suspensory Bandages
Syringes, Elastic
Syringes, Glass
Syringes, Vulcanite
Test Tubes, and Racks
Tongue Depressors
Tourniquets
Trocars
Trusses, Coles'
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Trusses, Salmon and Ody's
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Also, just arrived per ship "Ardgowan"—6 in. by ⅞ in., tongued and grooved, Whitewood, with 6½ in. by ⅞ in., tongued, grooved and beaded, of both Whitewood and Redwood. Apply to PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

6th January 1869.

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ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world: or wholesale of

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Treacher & Co. (Limited).

N.B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every bottle.

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patronised by the Empress of the French, and extensively used in all fashionable circles, for its excellence and superiority.

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Rigaud and Co.'s Miranda Soap, exquisitely perfumed and keeping its fragrance to the last.

Rigaud and Co.'s Miranda Pomatum, for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Rigaud and Co.'s Dentorine, a most agreeable elixir for preserving the teeth and perfuming the breath.

Rigaud and Co.'s Tooth-Cream, a remarkable preparation, producing a brilliant whiteness to the teeth.

Rigaud and Co.'s Rose Powder; superior to Violet and all other Starch and Rice Powders.

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Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey-dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

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C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

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OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

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Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

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No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

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Bombay, 20th January 1869.

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Dean Lane, Bombay.

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

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Sponges.
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AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives, and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices—7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

With Branches in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and China And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

Capital—Half a Million Sterling.

Revenue—Nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to Claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds

Two Millions One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling.

Bombay Branch.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant
The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister at Law).
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator-General.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M.D., Town Hall. Hours—10 to 11 a.m.

Solicitors—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

City Agent—The Manager Delhi and London Bank (Limited).

Bankers—The New Bank of Bombay.
„ The National Bank of India.

Secretary—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

Thirty days of grace allowed for yearly and half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or monthly.

Assignments or Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

For Example.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	CIVIL. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	MILITARY. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Age.
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half-yearly, quarterly and monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every Description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY,

1868.—The above Office having been re-formed, with its head-quarters in London, Messrs. Gledstanes & Co., of 26, Austin Friars, as Secretaries, the undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, and are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies accordingly. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December 1868.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Capital—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £1,000,000.

Head Office, London.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of he above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all Eastern Ports.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.

Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.

Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.

J. Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

Life Department.

This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

East Indian Rates for Civilians.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits. Rs. a. p.	Without profits. Rs. a. p.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year. Rs. a. p.	Seven years. Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

Fire Department.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

Marine Department.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE PROGRESS ASSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited.) London—LIFE and MARINE.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents and are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies accordingly.

PASSMORE, SMITH, & Co.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 12th July 1869.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,

Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, at the instruction of the Mortgagee, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, made on the 29th day of November 1865, between Walloo and Khundoo Goonajee, Sinday Barber, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, on the one part, and Bama Peerally bin Bahalooljee, of the same place, Mahomedan Inhabitant, of the other part, on account and at the risk of the said Walloo and Khundoo Goonajee, Sinday Barber, the Mortgagor. All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing upon the Fazundary ground, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Chinch Bunder 4th Row, registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 8, containing by admeasurement 25 feet in breadth, and 37 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Nagoo Ramjee, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the house of Pooma Khima, and on the south by the house of Khoja Allo Mistry and the house of Parker Widow.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time the lot is purchased.

For conditions of sale and particulars reference may be made to the undersigned at their Office, Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Just landed—

One English-built Brougham with blue satin lining.

One do. Barouche, with Lamps, Pole, &c., German Shutters.

A nearly-new English-built Hansom, by a first class maker, and a 15 hands Australian Gelding. Price Rs. 1,500.

A fine working Sewing Machine, with fittings, by W. F. Thomas.

A few boxes of best Pinet Castillian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. pints do. Crown's Port.
Best Tennent's Beer, in quarts and pints.
Marble Slabs of sizes.
Boxes of Brown Bar Soaps.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1869.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Elegant Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On Wednesday next, the 27th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and elegant Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of J. Lumsdaine, Esq., the same comprises a set of handsome rich thin stem Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Platedware, such as Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Elkington's Handsome Vine Pattern Epergne with Plateau, Ditto Salvers 18¼, 13, 8½ and 10 inches with richly chased Border, Tea and Sugar Pots, Toast Rack, a Mahogany Case containing a set for 12 of best plated Spoons and Forks and Cutlery by Harrison Brothers and Howson, a ditto containing Fish Knives and Forks with Ivory Handles, a ditto ditto Engraved best plated Dessert Knives and Forks with Mother-o'-Pearl Handles, Table Candlesticks, best seasoned Blackwood Furniture, handsome French Polished, and expressly made to order, such as Round Dining Table, a set of Camp ditto in 2 pieces, Scroll Pattern Sideboard and Side Tables, without Arm Chairs, Teapoys, an English Table Cloth Screw Press, Bronze and Gilt Table, Reading and Hanging Argand Lamps, Circular and Pier Tables, Easy and Drawingroom Chairs, Couches, a three-seated Ottoman, Ebony Pillar Stands for Vases, a handsome Pier Glass in rich gilt Frame, handsome Flower Vases, Table Ornaments, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes Presses, Writing Tables, Whatnot, Clothes Basket, Towel Horses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

At 1 p. m.

A handsome English-built Circular glass fronted light Miniature Brougham, by "J. Buchanan."
A Do. ditto Spider Dog Cart (expressly made to order.
A Do. Powerful Grey Arab Brougham.
A Do. Fast-trotting chesnut Do. Horse (quiet in Harness).
Sets of best English Plated Mounted Harness.
An English Grass-cutting Machine.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a splendid Piano by "Broadwood and Sons," &c., at No. 7, Love Lane, Mazagon.

On Thursday, the 11th proximo, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at his abovementioned place, the Handsome Household Funiture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a splendid Piano by Broadwood and Sons, &c., the property of H. de la Poire Murphy, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Assets of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation Limited, (in Liquidation.)

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited), Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) at their Rooms, on Monday, the 15th proximo, at 3 p.m., the following:—

The right, title, and interest of the abovementioned Company of and in a number of debts due to the Company by sundry Contributories, the lists of which may be seen, on application to the undersigned or at the Office of the Corporation, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle. The claim to be sold amounting to Rs. 1,97,500, or thereabouts.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

12 sets best English German-Silver mounted Single Harness.

About 100 casks of Cement for building purposes.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

One English-built Miniature Brougham by Laurie and Marner.

Bombay, 25th January, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE of FIRST-RATE PIANO.

This Day, Monday, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

A nearly new first-rate Mahogany Square Piano, by Collard and Collard, with packing case, the property of a Gentleman leaving India.

Also,

A Rosewood Cabinet Pianoforte, by the well-known makers Holdernesse and Holdernesses of Oxford Street, London. This instrument has a compass of 6¾ Octaves, and an Iron Block Plate, manufactured with the same care as the more expensive class, and possesses a full tone and an easy action.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

This Day, Monday, the 25th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

8 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 do. do. Jaconets.
5 do. do. Madapollams.
25 Boxes each 50 lbs. 30 Bars extra Pale Family Soap.
25 „ „ 50 „ 25 „ double Crown „
25 „ „ 50 „ 25 „ single „

A few dozens best quality Printed Loan Gentlemen's Shirts, best London make, with collars to match.

An Invoice of assorted Tools, consisting of Wood Braces with bits complete, Iron Drills, Nippers, Plyers, Bench and Hand Vices, Screw Drivers, &c.

10 Cases Fancy Soap, by A. and F. Pears.

To close an account—

A small consignment of first-class Saddlery, from the celebrated maker J. A. Owen, of Lisle Street, Leicester Square, London, consisting of—

2 Ladies' Saddles, of very handsome manufacture.
3 Saddles for Boys or Girls, elegantly stitched.
5 Gentlemen's Saddles, super East India full Shafters.
1 Racing Saddle, weight.
1 New Regulation Military R. H. Artillery Saddle, with Regulation Bridle to match, and all extras complete.
1 Infantry Officer's Saddle, fitted up for holsters. 1 pair of Holsters with Regulation Bridle, &c., complete.
1 very handsome light-quilted all over, Somerset Saddle, complete.

The above have just arrived per Overland Route, and are in excellent condition.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Currimjee Esmailjee—

An Invoice of Chubb's Locks, consisting of till, straight, cupboard, chest and Padlocks of different sizes.

At 2 p.m.

On account of the concerned—

A new London-made Cottage Dog Cart, painted blue, with hood lamp and shafts.

Ditto Buggy with ditto ditto.
Ditto Ditto ditto ditto.

A new light Mail Phaeton by Hutchings.

The above are landed per ship "Ellen Browse."

SALE of STOCK in TRADE.

Suitable for Chemists.

To-morrow, Tuesday, the 26th inst., sale commencing at noon, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit for sale on the premises, in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Messrs. Treacher & Co. (Limited), a valuable assortment of various Chemicals, Oilmanstores, Perfumery, Show Presses, Bijouterie, &c., consisting of Tart Fruits, Pickles, Jams, Soup Salmon, Hearring, assorted Paste, Biscuits, Tea, &c., Flower Vases, Photographic Frames, Thermometer, Fancy Work Boxes, Albums, Courier Bags, Cigar and Card Cases, Musical Boxes, Bugy Whips, Shower Bath, Magic Lanterns, Bagatelle Tables, Blackwood Show Cases, Cupboard, Counters assorted Perfumery and Lozenges, Beer and Port Wine in pints and quarts, by Tennent, Bass, Aitkins and Guinness's Brandy, Champagne, Mosselle, &c., &c.

SALE of ELEGANT FURNITURE.

To-morrow, Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 106, Malabar Hill, Lower Road, the elegant furniture of a Gentleman changing his residence, consisting of rich cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, Plated Ware, Dining, Drawing, Pier, Dressing, Washing, and Work Tables, Chiffoniers, a first-rate Piano by Hopkinson, Dining, Drawing, Prediea, Easy, Folding Rocking Arm, and without Arm Chairs, Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Clothes Presses, Teapoys, Conversation Couches, Bedsteads, Book Cases, Lamp Cots, Dressing Glasses, Reclining Couches, Hanging 1, 2, and 3 light Argand Lustres, Table Ornaments, Bagatelle Table, double-barrelled Pier fire Breach-loading Gun in case, by Culisher and Sery, dispense and Bath-room Furniture, Garden Pots, &c., &c.

At 2 p. m.

A Surat Cow and Calf; the latter a week old.

The property is now on view.

SALE of WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

Messrs. Crawford and Co. will, on Wednesday next, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, at 3 p.m., on account of whom it may concern, about 700 Tons Welsh Hartley Steam Coal, ex "Hannah Law," and the remainder of the cargo of the said Vessel still on board, viz., about 1,200 Tons, in all about 1887 Tons as per conditions of sale to be then produced.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. in cash to be paid at the time of sale and the balance before delivery.

Intending purchasers are requested to examine the Coal on board the Ship, as no objections whatever can be received after sale.

The Coals on board to be removed by the purchaser at the rate of not less than 100 Tons per day.

SALE of CONTRACTORS' PLANT, TOOLS, &c.

On Thursday, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises of Messrs. Drurey and Goode, Contractors, Parell Road, a large quantity of Contractors' Plant, Tools, &c., consisting of Crow Bars, Chain, Crab Winches, Derricks, Saw Tables, Sheer Legs, Taps and Dies, Augers, Locks, Carpenters' Tools, Lorry Wheels, Points and Crossing Bullock Carts, Iron Blocks, Adges, Pine Spars, some very handsome Monuments in blue stone, Portland and Bath, some Slab Stones, a large quantity of Teak Scantling, and a variety of useful articles.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Peter de Vas—

A double Cylinder Portable Engine, 12 Horse-power, by Telford Sharp, and Farrar.

N.B.—The property is on view.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

The Property of an Officer proceeding to England.

A Chesnut Arab Charger, very high-caste, very handsome, and carries a Lady. Height 14-2.

A Bay Arab Charger, carries a Lady. Height 15.

A Black Arab Saddle Horse, goes in single and double Harness. Height 14-3.

A very handsome Park Phaeton with moveable Coach-box, Pole, Shafts and Lamps, made to order, by Laurie and Marner. Price Rs. 1,500.

N.B.—Can be seen at two hours' previous notice.

An English Brougham and pair of fast-trotting Grey Horses can be seen at 2 hours' previous notice.

A large black Australian Horse up to any weight, was formerly used as a Charger, has been recently broken into Harness, believed to be the fastest trotter in Bombay.

A Chesnut Arab recently landed. 14-2, very handsome and an excellent mover, well-up to twelve stone.

Bombay, 25th January, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Stomach and Bowel Complaints.—The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered the whole body languishes; but however severely affected, its tone and vigour may always be restored by a course of these irresistible Pills. Biliousness, indigestion, and liver complaints can easily be cured by the use of Holloway's Pills. Thousands attest this assertion, and no sufferer who has ever tried them will deny their supreme efficacy. In every case of stomach disease, from the mildest case of dyspepsia to the horrifying cancer, from the nausea of the free liver to the vomiting accompanying ulcerated stomach, these Pills immediately relieve—generally cure.

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